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Renewal Of Cairo Discussion Set Today

By William E. Ferrell

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Israel Defense Minister Ezer Weizman will leave tomorrow for Cairo to resume the recessed Egyptian-Israeli military committee talks, a government announcement said today.

Yesterday, the Israeli Cabinet approved a resumption of the talks in Cairo, rescinding a week-old decision not to send the defense minister to Egypt because of a spate of anti-Jewish articles in the Egyptian press.

Gen. Weizman will be accompanied by Shlomo Gazit, the chief of military intelligence; Maj. Gen. Avraham Tamm, the army's chief of planning; and Joshua Sassoon, a Foreign Ministry official.

In a related development, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State J. Fred Atherton left Israel today for Egypt, carrying with him the small wording of a proposed draft of a joint Egyptian-Israeli declaration of principles aimed at establishing a comprehensive Middle East peace. Mr. Atherton left after a morning meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

On his arrival in Cairo, Mr. Atherton said that "we have advanced matters a bit," but declined further comment until after holding talks here. An Egyptian Army spokesman, meanwhile, confirmed that the military talks would resume tomorrow evening, wire dispatches reported.

Mr. Atherton has been trying for some time to obtain agreement on a declaration of principles and has spent most of his time in Israel since President Anwar Sadat abruptly recalled Egyptian Foreign Minister Elgassbi to political talks in Jerusalem on Jan. 18.

Crucial Meeting
Mr. Atherton told newsmen before his departure that resumption of the canceled Egyptian-Israeli political committee talks, which take precedence over the deliberations of the military committee, probably hinged on the outcome of meetings this week in Washington between Mr. Sadat and President Carter.

Israeli officials, while refusing to go into details on what the draft declaration contains, asserted that it represented some flexibility in the Israeli position.

A major snag in producing a final declaration—which dates back to Mr. Sadat's meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia 11 Christmas Day—has been the ending of the Israeli siege of the Palestinian Arab living in the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. The Israelis have been intent on avoiding a wording that would

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israel Promotes Chief Of Entebbe Raiders

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The military command today announced the promotion of Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron, commander of the Entebbe Airport rescue raid in Uganda, to major general and commander of Israel's southern front.

He will be chief of the troops acting the Egyptian Army in the Sinai. In a previous job as chief paratrooper and infantry officer, Gen. Shomron planned and commanded the July 3, 1976, raid on Entebbe airport to save more than 100 hostages from a hijacked Air France airliner.



U.S. Assistant Secretary of State J. Fred Atherton (right) speaks to press on arrival in Cairo from Israel yesterday as U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts looks on.

'Breakthrough' in Talks

Rhodesia Militants Said To Eye U.K.-U.S. Plan

By David B. Ottaway

RABAT, Malta, Jan. 30 (WP).—Britain and the United States today reported a first breakthrough in their five-month-old effort to get the Patriotic Front of militant Rhodesian black nationalists to consider seriously the British-U.S. plan for a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian conflict.

At the end of the first day of a British-convened conference here, both sides agreed that "serious" negotiations had finally begun. The talks adjourned earlier than expected this afternoon to give each party time to prepare more detailed proposals and counterproposals to be submitted at the next session, tomorrow morning.

Both British Foreign Secretary David Owen and the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Andrew Young, expressed some surprise and considerable pleasure at the unexpected turn of events here. The general expectation had been for the talks to bog down fairly rapidly because of the Patriotic Front's known strong opposition to many provisions of the British-U.S. plan.

Mr. Young described the atmosphere during the first two-hour session this morning and an afternoon session in the afternoon as "very good."

"There was a serious delineation of the questions we are divided on and a decision that we ought to work the next day or two to see if we cannot work out our differences," he said.

Good Omen

Mr. Owen was also positive, remarking that there had been "no bitterness and no rancor." It could be, he added, "the augury for eventually coming together in compromise and accommodation that I believe will be necessary in Rhodesia."

Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, remarked that there was "a seriousness on both sides to move forward" in a search for an internationally acceptable solution to the 13-year-old dispute.

Conference sources said the issues already discussed include a cease-fire in the guerrilla war and the proposed creation of a British-run interim government to rule until after the election of a black-majority government in Rhodesia. The Patriotic Front opposes an all-powerful British

role in the transition period and wants Britain to hand over power directly to it.

Mr. Owen's remarks today seemed to confirm reports that the British and U.S. negotiators seek a formula to include Patriotic Front representatives in the transitional government without giving up British control over it.

Participating in the three-day conference here, in addition to the British and U.S. delegations, are the two co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr. Nkomo and Robert Mugabe; the British resident commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, Field Marshal Lord Carver; and the U.N.'s special representative for the Rhodesia issue, Lt. Gen. Prem Chand of India.

Salisbury Talks

British and U.S. spokesmen said that the rival negotiations being held by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black nationalist leaders based in Salisbury were only "casually" mentioned during the opening round of talks here.

The prospect of an accord being reached in the Rhodesia capital on the formation of a multiracial interim government as an alternative to the British-U.S. settlement plan appeared to be a major factor in the Patriotic Front's sudden willingness to enter into detailed negotiations with the two Western powers.

Another extremely important factor, according to U.S. and British sources at the conference here, has been the behind-the-scenes role of Mozambique's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Searchers Find Part Of Soviet A-Satellite

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Searchers have found parts of the nuclear-powered Soviet satellite that plunged out of orbit over northern Canada last week, a U.S. scientist announced today.

But the twisted pieces of metal found so far do not include the dangerous core of the spacecraft's reactor, Mahlon Gates told reporters here.

Mr. Gates, a U.S. Energy Department scientist who heads scores of U.S. experts taking part in the hunt in Canada's northern wasteland, said two radiation sources definitely from the satellite's reactor have been detected by search planes but have not been approached on the ground. Scientists showed reporters photographs of the satellite debris, which gouged a three-yard-wide crater in the ice of a frozen river. They showed several pieces of twisted, perforated tubular metal protruding from the crater, which was about one yard deep. "The object is clearly not from the reactor core itself," Mr. Gates said.

The nuclear-powered satellite, Cosmos-954, plunged into the earth's atmosphere over northern Canada last Tuesday. A wide search has taken place to determine whether it reached the ground or was burned up in space.

Group Is Evacuated

The debris was first discovered by a group of six wildlife experts near Warden's Grove, a remote weather outpost 250 miles southwest of Baker Lake. They were later evacuated and two, including one man who touched the wreckage with his gloved hand, are undergoing radiation tests in a hospital.

The Cosmos-954 spy satellite was carrying 110 pounds of nuclear fuel when it crashed, raising fears that it had leaked radioactive fallout over the sparsely populated sub-Arctic wastes of Canada's Northwest Territories.

Paul Murda, a member of the search team, said the inspection group went to the crash site by helicopter and approached the crater warily, using gas-gun counters to check for radiation.

Another member of the team, Lt. Col. Donald Davidson, said: "We kept moving forward, and didn't find any (radioactive material) and we were able to go right up to the crater."

The team said, however, that some radiation was registered on their instruments.

Mr. Murda described the wreckage as "sort of like a cylinder" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Dane Premier's U.S. Trip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen will make an official visit to Washington from Feb. 21 to Feb. 23 and meet with President Carter, the White House announced today.

Searches for Stranded Continue

Winter Storms Fatal to 23 in West Europe

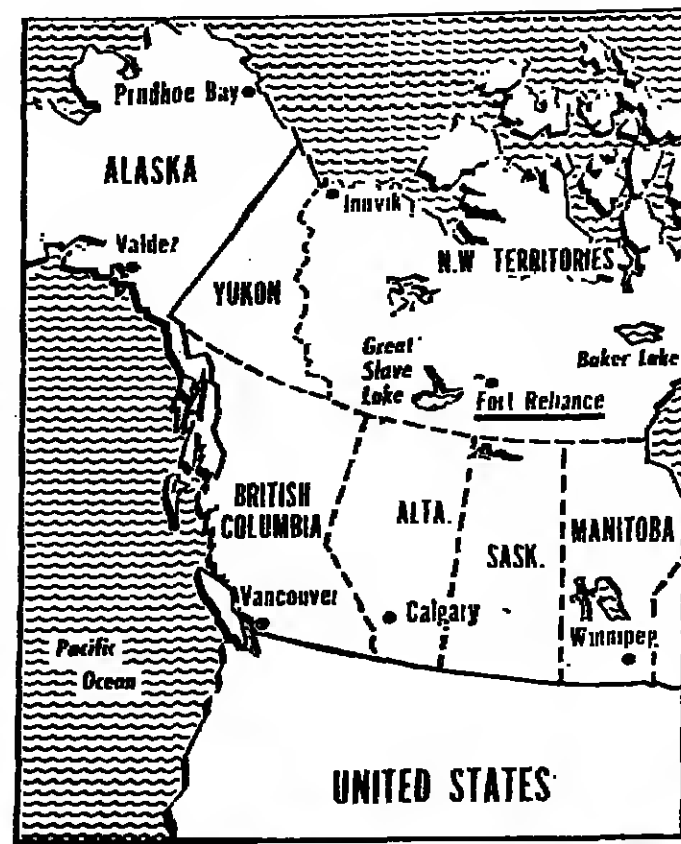
From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Jan. 30.—More snow fell in West Europe today in the wake of a weekend of blizzards, heavy rain and high winds across the Continent. At least 23 were reported dead and hundreds stranded.

The bodies of three persons embroiled in their cars were found buried under 20-foot snowdrifts in the far north of Scotland early today bringing to

six the known weekend death toll in Britain. At dawn today, 13 army, air force and civilian helicopters took off to search for more people trapped in the snowbound Scottish Highlands.

The helicopters spent last night striking 70 passengers from a snowbound train on the way from Inverness to Wick. Winds of up to 90 miles an hour had half-submerged the train in snow drifts.



Associated Press.



Member of Canadian search unit inspects debris believed to be part of Soviet satellite discovered yesterday.

Court Threat to Exile Students Protested

Six Injured as Youths Battle Police in Rome

ROME, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Police today used tear gas and charges to break up a riot by thousands of leftist youths who were protesting possible judicial exile of leftist youth leaders to other parts of the country.

The riot lasted almost three hours with firebomb assaults by the youth and police counterattacks. Police officials reported five officers wounded and one youth hurt. A total of 82 youths were arrested and released after questioning, officers said.

The trouble started when students at schools throughout the city defied a police order against unauthorized demonstrations and took to the streets to protest a court hearing at which judges were considering mandatory exile from the city for nine leftist extremists and a rightist.

Against Mafia

Until now, courts have issued orders of banishment only against Mafia leaders, who have been sent to towns far from their homes and who must report to police daily.

The students began marching toward the new Justice Ministry building in a northwestern suburb of the city and were met near the building by hundreds of special national police troops in riot gear.

When the marchers began hurling Molotov cocktails at police armored cars and pushing parked autos into the streets as blockades, the police moved in with their clubs and fired tear-gas guns.

The shuffles left clouds of tear gas over the city. During the fighting, rioters attacked a neighborhood office of the Christian Democratic party.

The riots took place as Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti was negotiating with leaders of various political parties in a bid to form a new government. Mr. Andreotti's last Christian Demo-

cratic government collapsed Jan. 16 when the Communist party withdrew its indirect parliamentary support.

One of the major issues in the negotiations has been how to stop Italy's growing wave of political violence and common crime.

Earlier in the day, police in the southern city of Naples reported three firebomb attacks on Christian Democratic party offices in the city and surrounding region. No injuries were reported and damage was light.

Police in the southern city of Potenza also reported an attack on an office of the ultra-leftist Autonomous Workers Movement during which files were burned.

The Autonomous Workers were one of the main groups behind the Rome demonstrations, police said.

During the Rome clashes, students commandeered transit buses near the Justice Ministry building and set one afire with a firebomb.

Other transit buses were commandeered near the city center and the rioters used one of the vehicles to block the Sisto Bridge spanning the Tiber River.

Other buses were used to block the narrow alleys and streets in the city's center, causing huge traffic jams throughout the area.

For Nuclear Ban Carter Favors Satellite Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—President Carter said today that he favored reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union to prohibit the launching of low-flying satellites carrying radioactive materials.

He said such a pact should be permanent unless a fail-safe system could be devised to prevent a recurrence of the episode in which a Soviet satellite plunged back into the atmosphere over northwestern Canada.

"If we cannot evolve those fail-safe methods, then I think there ought to be a total prohibition against earth-orbiting satellites" with nuclear materials aboard, Mr. Carter said in a nationally broadcast news conference.

Recounting the details of the plunge of the Soviet satellite, Mr. Carter said the United States would be happy to forgo the use of such satellites, except in deep space probes. The President said the United States had not launched a satellite to carry nuclear materials in earth orbit since 1965.

Awails Weapons Report

(The President said the National Security Council would report to him early this week its recommendations on whether the United States should sell "lethal" military equipment, including fighter-bombers, to Egypt. President Anwar Sadat will meet with Mr. Carter here this week-end and probably will discuss Egypt's desire for new weapons.)

Mr. Carter said "I will decide what to recommend" in arms sales to Egypt after he receives the NSC report. After that, he said, "Congress will have 30 days, plus 20 days, to disapprove," in keeping with U.S. law.

Asked about the problem of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Sinai, Mr. Carter repeated his position that such settlements remain "an obstacle to peace" and are "illegal," but added that he had received indirect word from the Israeli government that a new settlement in the West Bank, at the historic site of Shikh, was not officially authorized "other than as an archaeological project."

Mr. Carter sent a message to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin last week saying the United States expected Mr. Begin to keep his commitment to bar (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Record Deficit In U.S. Trade: \$26.7 Billion

'77 Figure Attributed Partly to Oil Imports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (IHT).—The United States registered a record trade deficit of \$26.7 billion last year, partly because of a 30.8-per-cent rise in the cost of oil imports to \$42.14 billion from \$32.23 billion in 1976.

Announcing the figures today, the Commerce Department also said that the deficit for December fell slightly to \$2.03 billion from \$2.08 billion in November.

The year's trade deficit was more than four times the previous record deficit of \$6.4 billion in 1972. In 1976 the deficit totaled \$5.9 billion.

Imports, Exports Rise

Imports and exports rose sharply during December, which probably reflected the return to work by East Coast longshoremen at the end of November after a two-month strike, the Commerce Department said.

U.S. exports rose to \$11.03 billion in December from \$9.3 billion in November, while imports surpassed \$15 billion for the first time, increasing to \$15.06 billion from \$11.39 billion the previous month.

For all last year, exports increased to \$120.1 billion from \$112.8 billion in 1976, but the growth in imports was faster, rising to \$146.82 billion from \$120.68 billion.

The Commerce Department said that most of the major export categories showed rises in dollar values during December. Food exports jumped by \$203.4 million to \$1.54 billion, led by a \$94.4-million increase in wheat exports. Exports of crude materials rose by \$90.1 million to \$1.07 billion.

Manufactured Goods

Exports of manufactured goods increased by \$184 million to \$1.04 billion, while machinery and transportation equipment exports rose by \$54.7 million to \$4.74 billion.

Panama Treaties Gain in Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved both Panama Canal treaties today and forwarded them to the Senate for debate early next month.

The panel voted, 14-1, in favor of the treaty establishing the permanent neutrality of the canal with several changes to clarify U.S. military rights. Then, by another 14-1 vote, it approved the pact turning over the waterway to Panama by 2000. Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., was the lone dissenter.

The committee forwarded its recommendations to the Senate which must pass both treaties by a two-thirds vote. Senate leaders expect the debate to begin next week.

Rejection of Deal With U.S. Indicated

Spain Reported Ready to Buy 48 French Jets

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Jan. 30 (WP).—Spain has decided to buy 48 French Mirage F-1 warplanes in a deal involving an estimated \$800 million and has postponed plans to purchase 72 U.S. F-16s from General Dynamics, diplomatic and industry sources said today.

There was no immediate confirmation by the Spanish government, but sources indicated that an announcement was expected in the immediate future.

"We lost out to the French," a General Dynamics spokesman said here. "We've been advised not to make any attempt to reverse the decision."

For the last few weeks the U.S. company has been pressing the Spanish Air Force and government for a commitment to purchase the 72 F-16s for an estimated \$1.5 billion, but the

Spanish Air Force and government opted instead for the French plane, sources said.

General Dynamics representatives apparently believed that they had an inside track because the 1976 U.S.-Spanish bilateral treaty contains a weapons procurement agreement which states that Washington will help Spain obtain 72 F-16s, the plane favored by NATO countries over an advanced version of the Mirage F-1.

Why the plane was written into the treaty has never been explained.

Spanish officials would neither confirm nor deny that the Spanish Cabinet has already discussed the agreement to acquire the French Mirage F-1s. Sources said the contract with France calls for co-producing of the plane in Spanish factories and includes the sale of an undisclosed number of French helicopters at a "bar-gain price."

The Spanish government was apparently influenced by political as well as economic considerations.

General Dynamics wants French support to join the Common Market. The plane purchase will no doubt change French attitudes over expanding the EEC to include Spain. The manufacture of plane parts in Spain will provide jobs for the country's small but depressed aircraft industry.

It was the second time in a little over two years that Spain had backed away from ordering a U.S. warplane in favor of the Mirage F-1. The earlier switch involved cancellation of F-4 Phantoms.

The Spanish Air Force already has 14 Mirage F-1s in service, and 10 on order for delivery this summer. The purchase of 48 more for delivery by 1980 will give the Spanish Air Force two full wings of Mirage F-1s.

Destitute Comoros Give Youths a Ruling Role

By David Lamb

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, Jan. 30.—Nowhere in Africa has a nation had a more tragic introduction to independence than the Comoro Islands, which lie midway between Madagascar and Mozambique.

The Comoros, which were granted independence by France 30 months ago, are destitute, disease-ridden and forgotten—even by African neighbors that had claimed for the islands' independence.

There are nine doctors for 300,000 Comorians and 50 per cent of the children on the volcanic archipelago die before the age of 5. The only dentist left the country two years ago and an outdated travel guide advises: "If you fall seriously ill on the Comoros, fly to Paris."

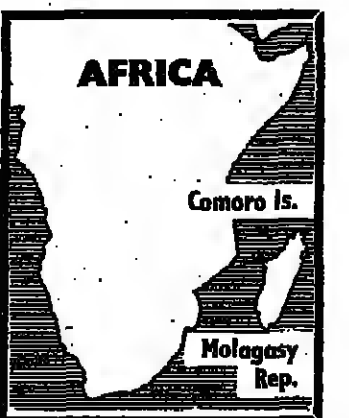
The per-capita annual income

of \$60 is said to be the lowest in the world. There is no mineral wealth and no good offshore fishing. Cropland is limited and the island nation is forced to beg for its staple diet of rice.

Faced with a continuing crisis of catastrophic proportions, the inexperienced government of President Ali Soilih, 40, has launched one of the most bizarre political experiments in independent Africa in an attempt to revive the paralyzed and perhaps moribund Comoros.

Last summer Mr. Soilih fired the entire civil service staff of 3,500 with the exception of a few essential personnel and ordered the burning of 130 years of French administrative records.

He lowered the voting age to 14, closed the handful of hotels on the islands and turned the government over to semi-literate school dropouts ranging



In age from 14 to 23. The results were predictable.

A European diplomat who recently traveled to the capital, Moroni, in a chartered plane—all commercial air service to the Comoros had

been suspended at the time—found himself in consultations with two boys about 15 years old representing the Foreign Affairs Department.

"It was really rather remarkable," the diplomat said. "I had come to discuss possible aid but it was impossible to accomplish anything. The boys couldn't read or write."

The Comoros' problems did not start with independence. The islands were the wafers of France's African empire, treated indifferently and allowed to stagnate economically. They were kept afloat by the injection of \$18 million annually in French aid—which made up 80 per cent of the budget—and the presence of 500 French technicians, professionals and civil servants.

In 1973, an agreement signed in Paris promised independence

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

Duesseldorf's Lengthy War-Crimes Trial May Be the Last Big One

By Michael Getler

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 30 (UPI).—In the corridor outside a state courtroom here last week, a small group of West German high school students approached an elderly Polish woman and handed her some flowers.

"It was very touching," the woman's lawyer said. Moments earlier, she had described in the courtroom, largely unopposed except for the visiting students, about how Nazi guards at the Majdanek concentration camp near Lublin, Poland, had beaten and forced hundreds of Jewish children out of their barracks and into the gas chambers in the summer of 1943.

Soon, another scene took place in the same corridor.

One of the former guards on trial, Hildegarde Lachert, 57, who was called "Bloody Berta" by the inmates, complained to newsmen that she was being unfairly treated.

Hiroshima Recalled

"Why don't they charge the Americans who dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima with murder, too," she asked.

The events unfolding in the state court here are part of what is becoming the last, longest and most legally frustrating mass trial

of accused Nazi war criminals in the postwar era.

About 260,000 persons, mostly Jews, were exterminated at the Majdanek "death factory" in four war years. The trial of nine men and five women guards and officials charged with complicity in many of those deaths will probably take that long.

The trial began here in November, 1975. Lawyers estimate it may take a year and a half to complete. That would push it beyond even the original Nuremberg war crime trials, which ran from 1945 to 1949.

Trial Record

The West Germans have convicted almost 7,000 persons of war crimes since 1949 and almost 5,000 more are awaiting either sentencing or under investigation.

But the West German statute of limitations on war crimes takes effect next year, after which no new cases can be started. Therefore, the Majdanek proceedings are likely to be the last of the big ones.

The duration and pace of the Duesseldorf trial have caused new emotions and legal questions. Clever defense lawyers have intimidated witnesses on events that happened 35 years ago to the point where it is often hard to understand who is on trial. The presiding judge, although experienced and fair, is viewed by many lawyers as not as skilled on argumentation as the best of the defense lawyers. There is a serious question of whether any of the accused—most of whom are now in their 60s—will be jailed if convicted, since appeals are certain.

"What's going on in Duesseldorf is a circus," said Hans-Joachim Lauth, a lawyer who lives in Vienna, was instrumental in tracking down one of the most well-known defendants here: Hermann Braunstein, 58, an Austrian-born woman who migrated to Canada in 1938, married a U.S. citizen and settled down in Queens, New York City, in 1957, where Mr. Braunstein found her and began a nine-year battle with U.S. authorities to get her extradited.

The defense lawyers, Mr. Wiesenthal said, "have learned from the Bander-Meinhof lawyers the method for postponing everything, a reference to the delaying techniques used to defend West German terrorists."

"A lawyer needs to defend his clients but not to abuse people," he said. "The president of the court has no experience with such lawyers and can't stop it. The lawyers are talking to witnesses as though they were criminals. After a Polish lady told the court how defendants ordered her to bring the gas, defense lawyers asked the judge to charge her as an accomplice."

Lawyers have sought to impugn witnesses, who are often camp survivors, by showing that they cannot recall details such as the color of a truck that took inmates to the gas chambers. The point is crucial to the defense:

That courts can no longer ascertain the truth about events that happened so long ago and that the Nazi era, once and for all, should be put behind.

A noted historian, Wolfgang Scheffler, who is not Jewish, was asked to prove he was "Aryan" by the defense, who sought to stop his testimony on the grounds that he studied under professors who were Jewish.

"The court will go to Israel in March because witnesses don't want to come here because lawyers change them into defendants," Mr. Wiesenthal said.

Delays Held Troubling

The delays at Duesseldorf have troubled some Israelis, Poles and Americans. Some say privately they believe the whole thing is a conspiracy to let this, which

probably will be the last such trial, fade away and also put an end to the era.

The West German newspapers, except for coverage when the trial opened, rarely report on the situation now even though its length has created interesting legal situations.

West German television, on the other hand, presented a powerful documentary on the camp mark-

ing the trial's second anniversary last autumn.

West German Image

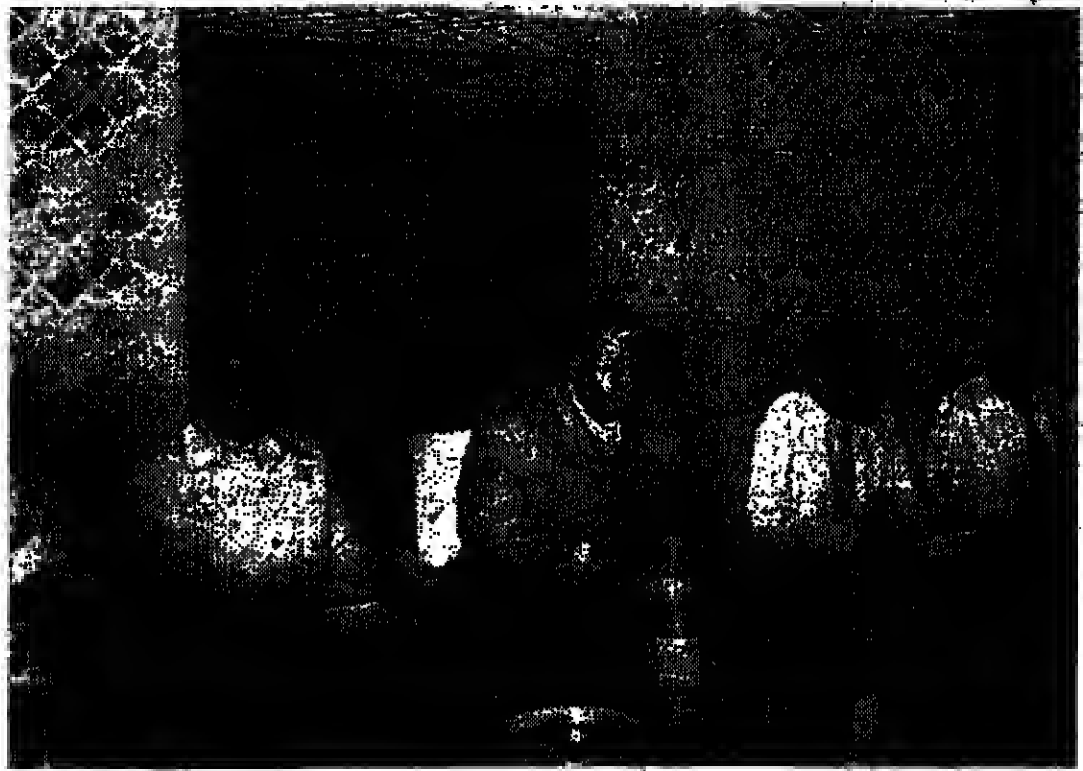
But Mr. Wiesenthal, and even lawyers for the victims, reject a conspiracy notion. "The prosecution in this case has been absolutely in order," Mr. Wiesenthal said. The judge has, in fact, eventually turned aside all of the controversial defense motions.

"It might hurt the German image because the proceedings are taking so long," said Dr. Rudolph Pick, who represents some of the victims of Majdanek. "But that would be unjust because the court is doing its best. In a free and democratic society, there simply are ways to impede and slow down the course of justice."

Born government officials—and

other Israeli and Polish groups—say the same thing: That seeing the trial through in a calm way is the best approach and best for the system.

Meanwhile, the defendants remain free in their own custody, appearing in court here on an average of three consecutive days a week. "When it takes longer they quarrel with the court. It is quite impudent," a lawyer said.



Representing Rhodesian nationalist movements as Malta conference opened yesterday are (from left) Josiah Chinamano, Joshua Nkomo, Robert Mugabe and S. Mupfema.

Rhodesia Militants Said to Eye U.K.-U.S. Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

President Samora Machel. He is reported to have become a strong supporter of the British-U.S. approach to a settlement and to have pressed the Patriotic Front recently to undertake talks on the Western plan.

Schmidt Urges Summit in July

BONN, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has proposed that the fourth summit meeting of the seven leading non-Communist industrial nations be held in Bonn July 15 to July 17, a government spokesman said today.

Source close to the government said that Mr. Schmidt also intends to convene the European Community Council in Bonn in July, probably about 10 days before the economic summit session.

Some U.S. officials prefer that the economic summit session of the government chiefs of West Germany, the United States, Britain, France, Canada, Italy and Japan be held in the late winter or early spring. But Mr. Schmidt has opted for July because West Germany will be chairman of the European Community Council then.

Minister Smith to Surrender

governing authority to Britain, which was the original power in Rhodesia before the whites there declared independence in 1965. Britain would then organize elections within six months on the basis of adult universal suffrage for a new black-majority government.

To 'Stop the Fighting'

Mr. Young reacted sharply today to a suggestion that the Salisbury talks might upstage the conference here.

"Why? How?" he said. "Nothing in Salisbury can stop the fighting. There is a slight possibility that we might take some steps in that direction here."

Ambassador Young has been lobbying for the British-U.S. plan among representatives of the Patriotic Front.

Is Said Criticized

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (AP).—Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yi has been criticized by some in a wall poster as the "Gang of Four," Japanese reports from Peking said.

Mr. Chen is also a member of the political bureau of the Communist Central Committee, commander of the Peking units of the Liberation Army and a member of the party's military commission. Quoting Japanese travelers, who returned to Peking Friday from northeast China, a Mainichi correspondent reported that the wall poster said that Mr. Chen was one of the "bad elements" sent to Shenyang by the "Gang of Four" radicals to direct a campaign to denounce "Teng Hsiao-ping, now first vice-premier."

Carter Rejects Curb On S. Africa Chrome

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—President Carter has rejected heavy tariffs on imports of chrome ore from South Africa, despite protests in Congress that the action conflicts with the administration's opposition to South Africa's system of racial discrimination.

Free but Destitute Comoros Give Youths a Ruling Role

(Continued from Page 1)

do for the Comoros when it broke from the French empire.

The Comoros consist of three islands—the main island of Grand Comore, Anjouan and Moheli. The fourth island, the archipelago, "Madagascar," remains in French hands despite the Organization of African Unity's insistence that it is part of the Comoros. While the rest of the Comoros were voting for independence, Mayotte—with a population of 28,000 Christians—decided to remain with France.

Observers think that the Comoros will approach France, offering Mayotte a large degree of autonomy in return for its inclusion as part of the Comoros and substantial French aid. Most Western diplomats believe France would be receptive to such an initiative.

But until such initiatives are undertaken, the 1434 member of the United Nations probably will continue to struggle on the brink of starvation and collapse, its destiny in the hands of teenagers.

For Their Expanded Air Force Israelis Call Sinai Airfields Vital

By Ronald Koven

PALEX, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Peace with Egypt would create major difficulties for the Israeli Air Force, the vital military arm in Israel's basic strategy.

After the capture by Israel of the Sinai Peninsula in the 1967 war, the Israeli Air Force was able to expand its horizons considerably. In the ensuing decade, it tripled in size from a relatively small unit whose training possibilities had been highly constrained by Israel's limited airspace.

The Sinai gave the air force all the room it wanted to disperse its airfields, set up the long-range approach gunnery ranges needed for supersonic jets and simply have enough airspace to fly training missions without invading foreign airspace or overflying international waterways.

The Israelis say that the loss of the Sinai would make their expanded air force vulnerable to attack, considerably reduce its offensive and defensive capabilities and involve billions of dollars and a great deal of time to try to compensate for the loss.

4 Fields in Israel

The air force is understood to have access to only four airfields within Israel—including the Ben-Gurion International Airport at Lydda, near Tel Aviv. In the Sinai, the Israeli Air Force now has access to eight fields, most of which were captured from Egypt and considerably expanded and modernized.

According to Zeev Shiff of the newspaper Ha'aretz, Israel's leading military-affairs correspondent, the Israeli military establishment is far more concerned about the airfields in the Sinai than about losing the belt of 12 northern Sinai settlements blocking the classic invasion route along the coastal plain between El Arish and the Gaza Strip.

In the military negotiations in Cairo, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, the chief Israeli negotiator, has demanded continued control of three fields.

• El Arish, in the Barfah area of the northern Sinai. Perhaps half the settlers in the Barfah area belong to air force families or have a breadwinner employed by the air force.

• Ofra, at Sharm el Sheikh, a former Egyptian base that the Israelis have greatly improved. The installation gives Israel the capability of controlling the Red Sea all the way to the Bab el Mandeb Strait at the eastern end of the Gulf of Aden.

• Mitia, just south of the expanded Israeli position at El Arish, at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba. Israeli officials make it clear that they regard this as by far their most important air base in the Sinai, one that is well worth a diplomatic fight with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

The Israelis say that they are resigned to returning the giant air base of El Ghaba (called Ghaba by Israel) in the central Sinai and four other smaller fields. They have already returned two fields to Egypt under the second Sinai disengagement agreement, reached in 1975.

Bargaining Stance

The distinct impression one gets from the Israelis is that their demand for the bases near Barfah and Sharm el Sheikh are bargaining chips, but that they are absolutely determined to have El Arish near El Arish.

Not only would it be Israel's southernmost airfield and give it control over the Strait of Tiran, the bottleneck between the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea, but the Israelis say that it would provide what they view as absolutely essential security for the growing port of El Arish. Without the base there, the Israelis argue, the port is exposed to gunfire from three neighboring Arab states—Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The nighttime of Israeli Air Force generally is a "1967" in reverse—that the Arab air forces could, if they took the initiative, deal to Israel a blow that the small Israeli Air Force could not withstand.

rael Air Force dealt the Arabs by exploiting the element of surprise in 1967.

The Israelis say they are confident that they would have enough warning so that their planes would not be caught on the ground, as Arab air forces were in 1967, but that a concentrated air offensive against the runways of the few airfields inside pre-1967 Israel could have the same effect as a surprise attack.

Israeli military experts note that even if the Egyptian Air Force were to play out of a war, there are more than 1,000 Arab combat aircraft on the "eastern front" of Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and they would have a good chance of knocking out the airfields in Israel.

Offer Rejected

Defense Minister Weizman is understood to have offered President Sadat part of Israel's Negev Desert in exchange for the Barfah area in the northern Sinai, but the Egyptian president has rejected the offer. But authoritative sources say that

Mr. Sadat would not hear of it. Israeli sources say that a fifth field in Israel was under construction when Mr. Sadat went to Jerusalem in November, but that work on it was suspended pending the outcome of talks with Egypt.

The loss of the Sinai would make it very difficult, if not impossible, for Israel to continue to maintain the kind of air force it does now.

Israeli military analysts say there are simply not enough facilities inside Israel to base all of its planes and enough hours in the day or night to schedule adequate training for all the pilots in Israel's limited airspace.

Some training could be transferred over the Mediterranean, even though it is circumscribed by some of the most heavily traveled international ship routes and air lanes. But Israel has relatively little uninhabited land available for air-to-ground missile or combat-support training with ground forces.

Carter Reminds Begin of Vow To Prohibit New Settlements

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—President Carter has expressed his personal concern to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel about reports that a new civilian settlement was being established on the West Bank of the Jordan River near the site of biblical Shiloh.

According to well-placed sources, the President was worried that if Mr. Begin had approved the new settlement, it would mean that he had reneged on a personal commitment to Mr. Carter not to establish any further settlements on the West Bank, except on a limited number of military bases.

The sources said Samuel Lewis, the U.S. ambassador to Israel, was instructed by the White House last week to relay verbally the following message from the President to Mr. Begin:

"I deeply regret the effort to establish another illegal settlement on the West Bank at Shiloh. However, I am confident that Prime Minister Begin will honor the commitment personally made to me and thus will not permit this settlement to go forward."

State Department officials said that the settlement by adherents of the Gush Emunim, an extreme nationalist religious group, had aroused controversy in Washington, particularly because of the current dispute between Egypt and Israel over the future of Israeli settlements in the occupied Sinai Peninsula.

Continuing Dispute

They said that the situation did not represent a major crisis in U.S.-Israel relations but was rather a continuation of a dispute that has been going on for some time.

Mr. Carter's interest was more personal, however, because, according to Israeli and U.S. officials, when Mr. Begin visited Washington last July for the first time as Prime Minister, he told Mr. Carter that there would be no more "new" settlements in occupied areas.

State Department and White House officials said they were not sure whether Mr. Begin had approved the Shiloh settlement, and that this was the reason for the wording of the President's message.

Israelis Go to Cairo Today To Resume Military Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

In any way lend itself to the concept of self-determination and possible statehood for the Palestinians, which Mr. Sadat has espoused, which Mr. Carter has used a phrase "legitimate rights" for the Palestinians, but that, too, has not found great favor in the eyes of Foreign Ministry officials here who contend, for example, that it could be interpreted by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel implacably opposes, as encompassing its Jewish state.

Israelis Doubts

Foreign Ministry officials would not say whether Mr. Carter's phrase, or some variation on it, was in the draft worked out with Mr. Ahterion. It is possible that the Palestinian issue might be avoided in a general declaration and enumerated specifically elsewhere.

Some Israeli officials were doubtful that the Egyptians would respond positively to the Israeli position. In addition, they present words after Mr. Sadat and Mr. Carter have conferred.

Officials here also doubt whether Jordan would quickly take part in the Arab-Israeli dialogue, once a declaration of principles was agreed upon. There has been a growing assumption that King Hussein, who has sedulously clung to the sidelines since Mr. Sadat's peace initiative began more than two months ago, would become an active participant once such a document was signed upon.

But that has changed in recent days and current thinking in the Foreign Ministry is that the Jordanians now would probably continue to hide in the shadows.

3 U.K. Soldiers Killed

OSLO, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Three British soldiers were killed today when a British military helicopter crashed near Voss in western Norway. Authorities believe that the helicopter hit a high-voltage wire.

Parts Found Of Satellite

(Continued from Page 1)

that got smashed... We didn't pull it apart."

The Canadian armed forces made plans to drop four paratroopers at Warden's Grove to conduct the crash site and a large fire has been issued against approaching it.

But an official spokesman said it was unlikely that the nationalistic who found it were affected by radiation because of the short time they spent there.

In Washington, Dr. Charles Gilbert, a nuclear physicist with the Department of Energy, said today that the radiation at the surface near the satellite debris was about 15 roentgens an hour. At the edge of the crater, it was one-tenth of a roentgen—about twice the strength of a chest X-ray. A lethal dose would be 500 roentgens.

Dr. Gilbert said that, based on dosage information furnished by the Soviet Union and U.S. calculations, the reactor core should have turned up at about 150,000 feet.

Girl Kidnapped In North Italy

LECCO, Italy, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Three bandits kidnapped a 13-year-old northern Italian girl today in Italy's second reported abduction in 24 hours.

The police said the kidnappers grabbed the girl as she walked home from school. She is the daughter of the director of an Italian import company.

In southern Italy yesterday, kidnappers seized the 20-year-old daughter of a wealthy pasta manufacturer.

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For many reasons:

- We are the only ones who fly from Europe to San Juan-Caracas-Bogotá in June 747.
- You can benefit from our 57 years flying experience—the oldest airline in the Americas.
- We fly to 178 cities in Europe and America.
- Our Jumbos have fewer seats, that means more comfort for you. We have 358 seats where others squeeze in 500 seats.

Now take a look at our map. If you compare destinations and timetables you will see why they say that Avianca has the "Golden Routes". We know that your time is worth money, and we can help you make the most of it and do good business. COLOMBIAN WORLD AIRLINES

Free but Destitute Comoros Give Youths a Ruling Role

(Continued from Page 1)

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Observers think that the Comoros will approach France, offering Mayotte a large degree of autonomy in return for its inclusion as part of the Comoros and substantial French aid. Most Western diplomats believe France would be receptive to such an initiative.

But until such initiatives are undertaken, the 1434 member of the United Nations probably will continue to struggle on the brink of starvation and collapse, its destiny in the hands of teenagers.

Cut-Rate Round-the-World Fare—On Standby—Planned by Pan Am

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI).—What was described as the first round-the-world excursion fare ever offered by an airline was announced today by Pan American World Airways.

It will be called the "Round the World in 80 Days" fare after Jules Verne's popular novel of nearly a century ago.

The journey must be completed within 80 days and is restricted to certain flights. Seats will be available on a standby basis but the discounts from normal globe grinding fares will run up to 45 per cent. The economy-class round-the-world fare will be \$999 and the first-class ticket will cost \$2,599.

On a reserved seat basis, the excursion fare will be \$200 higher in economy class and \$300 higher in first class with unlimited stopover privileges. That is still 55 per cent below normal fares.

The excursion fare will be in effect March 10. Several different routes will be offered with starting points from either the Atlantic or Pacific coast of the United States. The excursion fares will be good only on Pan Am planes and no backtracking will be permitted.

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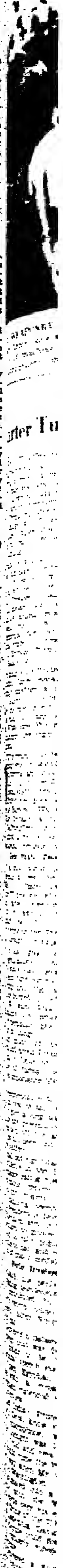
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Tempers Flare, Bullets Fly on Freeways

California's Fender-Benders Can Lead to Murder

By William Endicott

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—In Sacramento recently, during a fight prompted by a freeway lane change, a passenger in a pickup truck fired a rifle from a rack in the back window of the truck and fatally shot the driver of the other vehicle.

As a result of a minor side-swiping incident on the Riverdale Freeway in October, a passenger in one car was shot and killed by the driver of the other.

An irate motorist was shot and killed a month later in Los Angeles during an argument over a minor rush-hour traffic accident. In San Jose, a young man was shot in the head and critically wounded after a passenger in his pickup truck got into an argument with a reckless driver, who pulled a gun and fired three shots.

Rising Road Violence

Whether caused by impatience, frustration, rudeness or meanness, an increasing number of arguments between motorists in California are erupting into violence. Veteran traffic officers say they have never seen anything like it.

"I was a motorcycle patrolman for 11 years, 1948 to 1969, in Los Angeles," A.A. Cooper, deputy commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, said, "and I can't ever remember the incidents of discourtesy, let alone violence, like we have now."

Much of the blame is attributed by those who have studied the problem to television commercials and programs that stress themes of exaggerated masculine pride—machismo—and some self-awareness courses that emphasize individual assertion over concern for others.

"There's no hard evidence for any of this stuff," Christina Maslach, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of California at Berkeley, said. "But I think people often feel more powerful in a car and social controls are less present."

"And the more popular self-awareness books carry very much of a self-centered orientation. The idea is not to care about what other people think. To a certain extent that's healthy, but on the other hand it's a put-down of other people, a lack of concern. And it's ripping at the social glue."

In a study at the University of California at Davis, a psychiatrist, Dr. Joe Tupin, said that it was found that people with aggressive impulses "frequently go for a drive for release when they get uptight. They get into a minor situation on the freeway and explode. In America, the car seems to be an extension of a person's identity."

It is also true that there are more than 15 million vehicles registered in California. Thousands of others from other states whose owners are living here temporarily or on vacation also clog the roads.

"Maybe we're too crowded and that's causing frustration," a highway patrol officer said recently. "People seem to get mad over every little thing."

Young Men Violent Traffic officers said the highway combatants usually are young males.

"You can pretty much choose where you want to live, where to eat, where to go to church, but you can't choose who's going to drive next to you on the road. And you think of yourself in an automobile as pretty secure. You don't expect to get shot at," Deputy Commissioner Cooper said.

Mr. Cooper said no records were kept of confrontations between motorists, but that for every incident that is reported there probably are a dozen others that are not reported.

"Discourtesy is probably the biggest reason behind it all," he said. "People cut in, won't let drivers in on a freeway, follow too closely, won't get out of the way for others to pass."

"I guess it's one of those things that kind of crept up on us, like the crime rate in general. It grew very slowly along with the growing violence in society generally."

Assaults on Officers He said also that there are a growing number of assaults by motorists on traffic officers. Assaults on highway patrolmen rose from 244 in 1973 to 413 last year.

Earlier this month, two patrolmen stopped a drunk driver in Sacramento and, because it was raining, offered to take the man's passenger home.

"Subject directed the officers to a residence, indicating that was where he lived," according to the report on the incident. "As (the officer) was knocking at the front door and waiting, subject removed a pocket knife from his pocket and stabbed at (the officer's) groin, inflicting major pain and a minor cut."

His reason (given) for the attack was he didn't know what he was doing."

Los Angeles Times

Racing Car Hits Crowd MELEOURNE, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A man was killed and 13 persons were injured yesterday when a racing car plunged through a safety net into a crowd of spectators at the Phillip Island Race Track 40 miles south-east of Melbourne.

Switzerland Exodus BERN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Switzerland's foreign population declined again last year, by 25,856 to a total of 932,743 or 14.9 per cent of the total 6.2 million inhabitants. The Justice Department said that the decline last year was less marked because of a slight improvement of the economic situation. The foreign population here has been dropping since 1974.

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Jews Analysis

Carter Turns to Television to Gain Support

By Jim Hoagland

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The President is being told to use television and other public appearances to govern more effectively, to rally public support and thus to halt and reverse the erosion of public confidence.

Perils Involved Ironically, the perils involved in treading television's highwire are contributed to President Carter's recent public-perception problems. Since November, Mr. Carter has:

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Floods in Argentina SANTA FE, Argentina, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—More than 1,600 persons have been evacuated from their homes in central and northern Argentina, because of floods.

IRA WEAPONRY—Two members of the Irish Republican Army—one with an Armalite and the other with an M-60 machine gun—stand guard during ceremonies in Londonderry marking the sixth anniversary of the shooting of six persons by British troops. A British official said the demonstration Sunday was "obviously a staged propaganda exercise" and added that the M-60 "is far superior to anything we have or are likely to be given."

Jews Analysis

Carter Turns to Television to Gain Support

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—Dug in recent weeks by on-camera mistakes and now the center of a serious tug-of-war among senior presidential advisers, President Carter's electronic image will flicker across the United States this week in search of public support and understanding.

Tonight he will be the presidential risk-taker, confronting a Jews conference. Wednesday night he will be the serious but friendly President, chatting beside the metaphorical fireside to explain the Panama Canal Treaty. A week's end he will become ceremonial host and visual national symbol for news coverage of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit.

For much of the United States, President Carter remains surprisingly undefined a year into his presidency. His video images form the most direct contact that many Americans have with the White House. For some, the presidency increasingly is television.

"The presidency has become an ongoing series for television and the enormous amounts of time it has to fill up," said political marketing expert Jerry Rafshoon. "Everybody else goes on taped like Barbara (Walters) and Walter (Cronkite) with a script in TelePrompTers. Jimmy Carter almost alone in doing live, spontaneous television today."

Good Public Policy "It is good public policy for Americans to see their leader," said Barry Jagoda, a former TV producer who is President Carter's electronic-media adviser and who is far more candid than Mr. Rafshoon about "exposing the President to risks" through live appearances.

"It is also good television," Mr. Jagoda added. "People watch the space shots because they see each time something might go wrong and the astronauts could be burned up before their eyes. We want that kind of intimacy, that sense of natural vulnerability, and of being a top of things."

Today much of the battle round and about President Carter has to focus on the vital question of format because of the new importance TV attaches to it.

A recommendation to the President on how he says something usually goes a long way toward leading the perception of what he has said off the air, a fact that has not been lost on White House staffers.

A small but significant erosion of confidence in the President's performance rating measured by recent public opinion polls also rames the insiders' debate in more traditional terms.

The President is being told to use television and other public appearances to govern more effectively, to rally public support and thus to halt and reverse the erosion of public confidence.

Perils Involved Ironically, the perils involved in treading television's highwire are contributed to President Carter's recent public-perception problems. Since November, Mr. Carter has:

- Delivered a national address in energy that was declared by some critics to be the worst presidential speech ever made.
- Upset Egyptian President Sadat with a remark about Palestinian statehood in a year-end interview.
- Let India's Prime Minister Morarji Desai know via a television microphone, which Mr. Carter thought was turned off, that a "cold and very blunt letter" would come from the Prime Minister's way when Mr. Carter got back to Washington.
- Stumbled into a credibility dispute with the Washington press corps over his explanation of the firing of the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, David Marston. That dispute could dominate today's regularly scheduled press conference.
- Delivered a State of the Union message which, at least in TV terms, sank without a trace. These mistakes and missed opportunities have helped re-

kindle an argument heard in the early stages of the Carter administration about the dangers of "over-exposure" and "television burn-out." If President Carter went on the air too often.

But all indications at the White House are that the President has decided that more television, not less, is part of the answer to his perception problems.

No Clear Symbols "The public is not getting enough clear symbols from the White House," Mr. Rafshoon said in an interview in the Washington office of his Atlanta-based advertising firm.

His Washington operation is located two blocks from the White House, which he helped Mr. Carter capture with his media advertising campaign in 1976.

"Carter doesn't use television enough," Mr. Rafshoon said. "Especially when he comes up against institutional resistance to his plans."

President Carter's decision to return to the White House Legal Library and a crackling fireside for Wednesday night's talk on the Panama Canal represents, a boost for Mr. Rafshoon's strategy.

Reflecting his belief that "all politics is marketing," Mr. Rafshoon favors putting Mr. Carter in controlled, sympathetic environments and letting him guide the viewing nation through the complexity of issues in a chatty way.

Forced Appearance Wednesday night's appearance was in fact forced on Mr. Carter by Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, who last week told

other senators backing the Canal treaties that President Carter would go on the air at their request, evidently to build public acceptance of Senate support.

Mr. Carter and Hamilton Jordan reportedly have decided to make Wednesday night's appearance, the first of an increased number of such informal chats to gain public support for other programs.

Mr. Jagoda, who works closely with President Carter's Press Secretary Jody Powell on televised press conferences and interviews, clearly takes another approach to the presidential image.

Mr. Jagoda proudly agrees that he is in a sense still a TV producer who now is working inside the White House, making sure the interests of the network and of the White House "are in harmony."

"Jimmy Carter is not a school-teacher or an anchor man," Mr. Jagoda said in an interview before the decision had been made on a new fireside chat. "I don't think we ought to show him in front of blackboards or whiteboardings verbiage around him. Any symbols the President uses have to be believable symbols."

Mr. Jagoda, 33, has turned the adviser's job into a far more important and visible one than his predecessors in the Nixon and Ford administrations using the title Media Adviser to the President to get a handle on cultural affairs and communications policy. He is said to have the best understanding of television as a medium of anyone who has ever worked in the White House.

Canada Law Chief Quits Cabinet Over Love Affair OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Solicitor General Francis Fox, Canada's highest ranking law officer, resigned from Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Cabinet today after revealing his extramarital affair with a married woman.

Mr. Fox, 38, who is married and a father, told the House of Commons that he was stepping down because the woman became pregnant and was forced to have an abortion.

He said that on admitting her to a hospital, he wrongly signed her husband's name to a medical document. He said before a packed House of Commons that the fact that he had signed the husband's name had become known recently.

Mr. Fox, his voice cracking with emotion, told a stunned House that he took full responsibility and said the incident had no effect on his conduct in the Cabinet. Mr. Trudeau immediately accepted the resignation.

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Inmates Set Building Afire

2 Killed in Spanish Jail Riot
As Prison Unrest Continues

MADRID, Jan. 30 (AP)—Fresh prison rioting broke out today at Zaragosa, in northeast Spain. Two inmates were killed and several injured in a fire and battle with police.

The National Prison Board met in emergency in Madrid to order extra security in the wake of a

wave of riots by nonpolitical prisoners demanding amnesty.

The Justice Ministry confirmed that two prisoners died in the Zaragosa riot after setting fire to the prison and battling police with bricks and butane gas canisters. The ministry said the riot was controlled after police smashed into the prison.

It said the two prisoners died in the flames but some reports said they had slashed their veins.

4 Other Uprisings

The riot followed uprisings at Oviedo, Malaga, Madrid and Las Palmas in the Canary Islands.

More than 170 Zaragosa prisoners began rioting when 30 inmates that were transferred from Madrid following a riot there last week arrived outside the prison. Police held the 30 under close guard while fire trucks battled the blaze.

More than 15 prisoners have been injured in the prison rioting with damage estimated at more than \$6 million. The prisoners are demanding freedom to match earlier amnesties decreed by the post-Franco government that released more than 600 political prisoners but left several thousand common criminals behind bars.

S. Moluccan Leader
Shot at The Hague

THE HAGUE, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Two South Moluccan gunmen wounded a prominent member of their community here last night, police said.

The victim was identified as Theodore Kuhuwal, 63, a South Moluccan teacher who acted as a mediator during a double seizure of a train and a school by militants last summer. Police said that his assailants escaped after shooting him in the back.



CAPTURED CUBAN—Carlos Oriando, 20, a Cuban soldier captured by Somali insurgents in the Ogaden, talks with reporters as a group of his captors listen.

Lisbon Cabinet Sworn In; Austerity Move Seen

LISBON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—President Antonio Ramalho Eanes today swore in Portugal's second constitutional government. It is headed, as was the first, by Socialist leader Mario Soares but, for the first time, Mr. Soares is including conservative ministers in his Cabinet. There are three conservative ministers.

Apart from Premier Soares, there are 10 Socialists and 2 independents, one of whom is an army colonel, in the 16-member Cabinet announced last week.

It replaces Mr. Soares's minor-

ity Socialist government defeated in parliament on Dec. 8 because of its economic austerity proposals after 18 turbulent months in office.

The new government's program, which is expected to repeat the call for austerity as part of plans to restore the ailing economy, will be submitted to parliament on Thursday. A vote is due at the end of a five-day debate that is expected to start on Friday.

Only 143 Seats

Mr. Soares, 53, maintains that his new left-center administration meets the wishes of the great majority of the Portuguese people. The Socialists and the conservative Center Democrats together have 143 of the 263 seats in the assembly.

Socialist-CDS agreement has been bitterly attacked by the Communists, Portugal's fourth

largest party, and the Communist-dominated trade union, which claims to speak for more than 80 per cent of organized labor in factories and agricultural areas.

Portugal's second largest party, the center-right Social Democrats, have pledged "selective opposition" and confirmed a moderate professor, Antonio Sousa Franco, 35, as new leader in succession to Francisco de Carneiro, 63.

Sweden's Suicide Toll
Exceeds Road Deaths

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 30 (UPI).—More Swedes died of suicide than in road accidents in 1976, the Central Bureau of Statistics said today.

The bureau said that 1,558 persons committed suicide in Sweden in 1976 while 1,240 persons died after motor vehicle accidents.

Navy Chief Apparently Opposes Videla

Split Is Seen in Argentine Military Junta

By Karen DeYoung

Buenos Aires, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Less than two years after the military seized power, a split appears to be developing within the junta.

The navy commander, Adm. Emilio Massera, is openly expressing his disillusionment with the leadership of President Jorge Videla, the head of the army.

Adm. Massera, according to a source, would like to visit the United States to tell President Carter that unlike Gen. Videla, he is dedicated to halting human-rights violations in Argentina and paving the way for an early return to democracy.

The actions of Adm. Massera would appear to carry with them a considerable risk, since the navy is a far smaller and less powerful force than the army, its traditional rival.

U.S. Support

Nevertheless, at least some top navy officers appear to feel that a realignment of the government that would include the naming of a new president might be possible if the United States withdrew its support of Gen. Videla. "If the United States didn't support Videla, he would fall," a source sympathetic with navy aims said.

Sources close to Adm. Massera deny he is seeking to increase his own power.

Argentine human-rights activists further say they have seen little evidence that Adm. Massera, 52, who has served and supported a number of different governments including the Peronists, is any more sympathetic to their cause than Gen. Videla. "He's without doubt the most intelligent of the junta members, a rights spokesman said of Adm. Massera. "He has no moral principles, but he's a pragmatist. There is a possibility he would be better, but the probability is not very high."

International Image

But in a series of informal meetings with U.S. officials and interested civilians in Washington and New York last month, two navy captains tried to explain how they and Adm. Massera were eager to improve Argentina's international image.

The navy, they said several times, wants to publish the complete list of political prisoners held by the junta. These secretly held prisoners, believed to number in the thousands, are the principal black mark on Argentina's severely tarnished reputation.

The navy, they said, also wants to transfer all the prisoners held in military camps and subject to secret military trials to the civilian courts. It wants a plan for an early return to democracy. It wants better relations with the United States.

The reason the navy cannot have these things, the captains said—is because Gen. Videla and the army will not permit it.

Massera's Tactics

In subtle ways, like the meetings with U.S. officials, and not-so-subtle speeches here, Adm. Massera is trying to convince the Western world and the Argentine people that they have made a mistake in supporting Gen. Videla.

The growing schism within the junta, pitting Adm. Massera and air force Gen. Orlando Agosti against Gen. Videla, is the first visible crack in the military monolith that seized power here in March, 1976.

Junta Philosophy

A junta, as the Spanish word implies, is a sort of board of directors. But while the board of a private company is, ideally, made up of members with differing opinions, a junta, at least to outside eyes, ideally has no differences of opinion.

The problem with maintaining the ideal of a united front, however, is that there is no one to blame when things go wrong. As Argentina's international critics have looked for culprits in the deteriorating human-rights situation, blame has usually fallen on the navy as the "hard-line" faction within the government.

Not only is that blame misplaced, the navy now says, but the navy's bad image, and the bad image of Argentina as a whole, comes from ineptitude and plotting by its much larger rival, the army.

To counter the navy's bad image, Adm. Massera has made a symbolic break with the junta in speeches like his call last month for an end to "lamentations" and "frustrating inaction."

Tour of Europe

In October, Adm. Massera, a career officer, toured Europe, where he assured government leaders that Argentina was on the road to recovery. Currently, his aim is a trip to the United States, perhaps under the guise of a military exchange mission with a high-ranking U.S. Navy officer, to tell Mr. Carter face-to-face that he is for democracy. A source both well-informed



Adm. Emilio Massera



Gen. Jorge Videla

and sympathetic with navy aims said that Gen. Videla remains in power because "the United States supports him."

Examples of that support, he said, were Mr. Carter's warm welcome of Gen. Videla during a September visit to Washington, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's trip here in November.

While the Carter administration has cut off military assistance to the junta on human-rights grounds, U.S. officials generally view Gen. Videla as a military moderate and Argentina's best hope for stopping human-rights abuses by military

subordinates and re-establishing a democratic system. While incidents of leftist terrorism have virtually stopped during the two years of junta rule, disappearances and allegations of torture and murder by the government and rightist groups have continued. The elections that the junta says it eventually wants appear as far away as ever.

Although the economic chaos left by the Peronist government the junta ousted has lessened on paper, workers are growing increasingly restive under continued wage controls and restraints on union activity.

With Help of Defense Secretary

Planning of Defense Shifting
From Pentagon to President

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The Carter White House, with the strong support of the civilian leadership in the Pentagon, has achieved what many officials believe is unparalleled control over defense policy.

During the last year, the White House has become centrally involved in a wide spectrum of critical defense decisions, ranging from the size of the defense budget to the future of new weapons.

In part, this development is said to reflect the strong interest of President Carter and his principal advisers in defense matters, an interest that officials said was often lacking in previous administrations. But officials also argue that Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has gone to special lengths to involve the White House in military planning.

So far, they say, this not only has resulted in a larger role for the White House in making defense policy, but also it has enhanced Mr. Brown's authority in Pentagon circles. The big losers in this shifting pattern of bureaucratic power are said to be the military services.

The Final Say

An example of the new White House assertiveness in defense is the Pentagon's \$115-billion budget for the fiscal year 1979, which was made public earlier this week. As in years past, the White House had the final say in determining the size, which is about \$4 billion less than the Pentagon originally requested.

But more importantly, Mr. Carter and his top national security advisers—Zbigniew Brzezinski and his deputy, David Aaron—are said by White House officials to have played a major role in shaping the philosophy behind the new budget. Slowing down improvements to strategic forces, cutting back on warships while enhancing the capability of ground forces in Western Europe and the readiness of forces to respond to Third World contingencies.

Consequently, several of the most controversial decisions within the budget are said to reflect White House intervention, including decisions to defer the full-scale development of a new mobile ballistic missile, the MX, and to cut out new funds for another nuclear-powered carrier.

But the most conspicuous example of the growing voice of the White House in defense was provided last summer when Mr. Carter canceled the B-1 strategic bomber. Although Mr. Brown has recommended that this air force project be continued, Mr. Carter is reported to have based his decision on analysis done by the security analysis staff of the National Security Council, headed by Victor Ugoval.

The development was applauded

by many in and out of government who believe that there has long been a need to make defense programs more responsive to foreign policy goals, such as Soviet-U.S. arms control. However, the increased concentration of authority in the hands of civilian officials in the Pentagon and in executive agencies such as the National Security Council and the Office of Management and Budget has also created a growing restiveness among the military and their supporters on Capitol Hill.

Important Factor

An important factor in the White House success in jumping into the defense field is the willingness of Mr. Brown to acquiesce. A close aide to Mr. Brown said, "Harold really thinks of himself as an agent of the White House, rather than a defender of the military."

This contrasts sharply with the practices of past defense secretaries, who usually sought to keep other parts of the executive branch at arm's length from the Pentagon.

However, Mr. Brown, in steps taken to reorganize Pentagon management and to revise budgeting procedures, has actively promoted the idea of presidential participation.

For instance, in a memo to service chiefs detailing procedures for the budget process, Russell Murray, Mr. Brown's top budget analyst, argued that a primary concern in making these changes was to allow for greater White House involvement.

"It is clear by now," Mr. Murray wrote, "that President Carter will not be content just to review a finished defense budget package at a year's end. More than any recent president, he wants to—and doubtless will—play an active role in building the defense program, probing issues in detail, participating in the debates and making decisions."

At the same time, many officials argue that Mr. Brown has used the aim of presidential participation as a justification for consolidating his own power within the Pentagon. And having established near-centralized procedures for budgeting, it is suggested that Mr. Brown and his civilian staff now wield greater control over defense spending and programs than any secretary of defense since Robert McNamara in the mid-1960s.

Although the services have yet to challenge Mr. Brown over any major decision, both the Navy and the Air Force are reported to be angry over the shape of the 1979 budget, with naval officers, in particular, contending that earlier plans for expanding the fleet have been effectively shelved.

Mr. Brown's mastery over the technical aspects of defense policy is said to have alarmed the military. In addition, many officials assert that the Pentagon's top soldier, Gen. George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been unwilling to confront Mr. Brown of the White House on controversial matters. These officials maintain that Gen. Brown has evaded confrontations with the civilian leadership since late in 1976, when he was almost dismissed by former President Gerald Ford over comments concerning Israeli influence in defense matters.

DEATH NOTICE

We regret to announce the death of our friend and companion Michel Thorez BOURGEOIS, Officer de la Légion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre 1914-15, citations U.S. War Department, a friend of the Arts and the City of Paris. A mass will be celebrated at Saint Joseph's Church, 20 Avenue Rodin, Paris-8e, February 1, 1978, 10:45 a.m., followed by interment at Cimetière du Nord, 114-15 Avenue de Neuilly-sur-Seine, 114-15 a.m. This will be the only interment.

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ANKARA RIOTING—Turkish police chase young rightist demonstrators away from the Education Ministry in Ankara after a protest in which six were injured. Student groups hurling explosives were protesting reported government plans to block admissions to state-run teachers colleges over rightist "infiltration."

Brooking Papers a Warning to NATO

Study Says Europe Is Open to Soviet Air Blitz

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The Soviet Air Force's modernization during the last two decades has left Western Europe vulnerable to a "devastating" air attack, a study by the Brookings Institution says. The study, by Ronald Berman, a research associate at the Brookings Institution, says that the Soviet Air Force has built up a "dramatic" increase in its strategic and tactical capabilities, and that it is now capable of launching a "devastating" attack on NATO air bases and nuclear storage areas in the opening days of a European war.

Mr. Berman's study said that the Atlantic Alliance "must take measures to protect these resources that are likely to be the primary targets of initial Soviet air attacks: air bases, nuclear storage sites and command and control centers."

"More weapons systems for air defense are needed; ways must be devised to repair runways rapidly; plans must be prepared to disperse aircraft, and a great number of and more durable shelters must be built for aircraft and reserve stocks."

Implicit in the 82-page report is a tough criticism of NATO's defenses and planning to counter a Soviet air attack. It argues strong steps by the West because of Soviet air advances. The report reflects in large part the Carter and Ford administration thinking and budget planning with regard to defense priorities.

Conceptual Change
Mr. Berman noted that in the early 1960s, the Soviet Union viewed air power largely in defensive terms—to defend air bases, communications lines and headquarters in Europe.

"The role of the air force has changed, however," the report said. "The appearance in the late 1960s and early 1970s of new military hardware—such as the MIG-23 Flogger B, MIG-27 Flogger D, Su-17 Fitter C and Su-19 Fencer ground-attack planes, the Mi-24 Hind attack helicopters, the helicopter cruiser Moskva used for anti-submarine warfare, the aircraft carrier Kiev with Yak-36 Forger vertical takeoff and landing aircraft—marked the transition of the air forces to a balanced force capable of performing a variety of basic military tasks."

Soviet strategy, the report pointed out, are now capable of launching a "devastating" attack on NATO air bases and nuclear storage areas in the opening days of a European war.

"New Approach"
Significantly, the report notes that Soviet air advances—and the equipment deployed on Soviet planes—"may be an indication of a new approach" by the Soviet Union to tactical nuclear warfare in Europe.

Perhaps to preserve the Soviet homeland from a retaliatory nuclear attack, the Soviet Union has apparently decided not to rely solely on nuclear systems for tactical use. As an alternative, the report foresees massive Soviet and Warsaw Pact non-nuclear air strikes against NATO air bases and nuclear storage areas in Central Europe, thus assuring the mobility of Soviet ground forces and depriving NATO of its nuclear option.

"The Soviet Union may no longer plan for an inevitable rapid escalation to the use of nuclear weapons at the outset of war in Europe," the report says. "The forces built in the early 1960s for a short nuclear conflict have been modernized at considerable cost, and today the Russians, armed for the first time to fight a modern non-nuclear war, would not be compelled to immediately escalate to nuclear war."

According to the report, NATO must now assume that Soviet planners envisage an intense conventional war lasting several days as an alternative to a nuclear conflict. The report says that Western forces must be prepared to survive a major air attack by conventional forces, and urges more defense weapons, more numerous and durable aircraft shelters and the eventual reorganization and re-equipment of NATO units to cope with modern Soviet air and ground forces.

"Banker Bill"
"Lowry, Minn., the Banker Bill of the 20th Century," reads a sign at the firehouse, which also serves as the village hall and community center. And another proclaims: "Power line threatens our life; lawsuits and injunctions our liberty. We don't have time for the pursuit of happiness."

But Donald Jacobson, a spokesman for the United Power Association of Elk River, which with the Cooperative Power Association

of Minneapolis is building the 400-kilovolt lines 427 miles from a generating plant under construction after a strip mine in Underwood, N.D., to Delano, near Minneapolis and St. Paul, looks at it differently.

"We literally have 1 million people in this state who depend on us for power," he said, "and if the lines aren't built, there are going to be a lot of people without any lights. Say there are 1,000 protesters—and their rights should be protected—but they're a small minority and what about the rights of the other people?"

The battle here is an old one, carried on through public hearings and the courts almost since the power cooperatives announced plans in 1973 to build the lines. But since the state supreme court ruled in September that the power cooperatives could go ahead

Fear Harm to Health, Property

Minnesota Farmers Harass Power Company Survey Crews

By Douglas E. Kneeland

LOWRY, Minn., Jan. 30 (NYT).—Scores of farmers and their wives gather almost every morning these days in the old, two-story fire hall in this snow-covered western Minnesota village to vent their anger over the high-voltage power lines for which surveyors are preparing the way across their county.

More often than not, the harsh talk gives way to action and groups of men and women spill out of the hall and into their cars and trucks to harass the survey crews.

At least 40 arrests for violating court injunctions against hindering the work have resulted from the protests, most of which have been peaceful. At times, masked riders on horses have blocked the surveyors' sights. And, on at least one occasion, protesters have resorted to snowmobiles.

In these days of energy shortages, the confrontation pits those who believe their individual rights, health, livelihood and environmental values are being threatened against others who believe that the public's need for power is an overriding concern.

"The Public Self-Defense Committee—formerly the Workers' Defense Committee—said that today this: Poland was violating an international human rights pact it had signed by holding elections in which all candidates came from only one organization, the Communist party."

The Public Self-Defense Committee—formerly the Workers' Defense Committee—said that local council elections to be held Sunday conflicted with provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which requires signatory states to guarantee their citizens "an active and passive electoral right in honest elections."

with their plan, the farmers appear even more determined. Lowry, a village of 250 residents 150 miles northwest of Minneapolis, is an unlikely setting for the protests. But 100 to 300 farmers and their supporters have been jamming its quiet streets almost daily as they arrive from the surrounding dairy and grain country to plan their next move.

Last Monday, more than 1,000 descended on the capital in St. Paul, many aboard buses paid for by merchants here and in neighboring towns. They went to urge legislators to vote for a moratorium on the power lines until a science court proposed by Gov. Rudy Perpich could determine whether the 400-kilovolt, direct-current lines were a threat to their health or that of their livestock. About 40 protesters slept in the capital overnight.

Moral Weight
The cooperatives, after initial opposition, agreed to the science court, whose findings, while not legally binding, would be expected to have some moral weight. Leaders of the farmers at first agreed, but their supporters voted to reject the idea unless it included a moratorium, which the utilities said they would not accept.

With the science court proposal stalled, the farmers, who say that they fear a buildup of electrical charges from the lines in their fences or equipment, in addition to the problems they see in maneuvering their machinery and irrigating equipment around the lines' towers, have accelerated their protest. Many local officials have agreed with the farmers, including David Nelson, the county prosecutor, who resigned

his \$12,000-a-year part-time job recently rather than oppose the protesters in court.

The protests have, for the most part, been nonviolent. The other day, for example, as about 50 protesters, two of them carrying U.S. flags, met a like number of highway patrolmen in a snowy field, they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." A holding patrolman doffed his head and cap and sang with them. Then two protesters walked intentionally across the surveyors' line of sight and submitted to arrest.

"I'm just blown away by the things people are learning, the convictions they're making," said George Crocker, a former anti-Vietnam protester from Minneapolis who served time in federal prison for draft resistance and is now helping the farmers. "People who never thought they'd be protesters in their whole lives are out. But then, I never thought I'd be carrying an American flag, either. We're all learning something."

Illinois High Court
Again Backs Nazis
CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Illinois Supreme Court dismissed a suit today filed by survivors of World War II concentration camps that sought to bar a march by Nazis through Skokie, Ill.

The court ruling was the second major victory for the National Socialist Party of America in four days. The state supreme court ruled Friday that the Nazis have a right to parade and display swastikas in a predominantly Jewish suburb of Chicago.

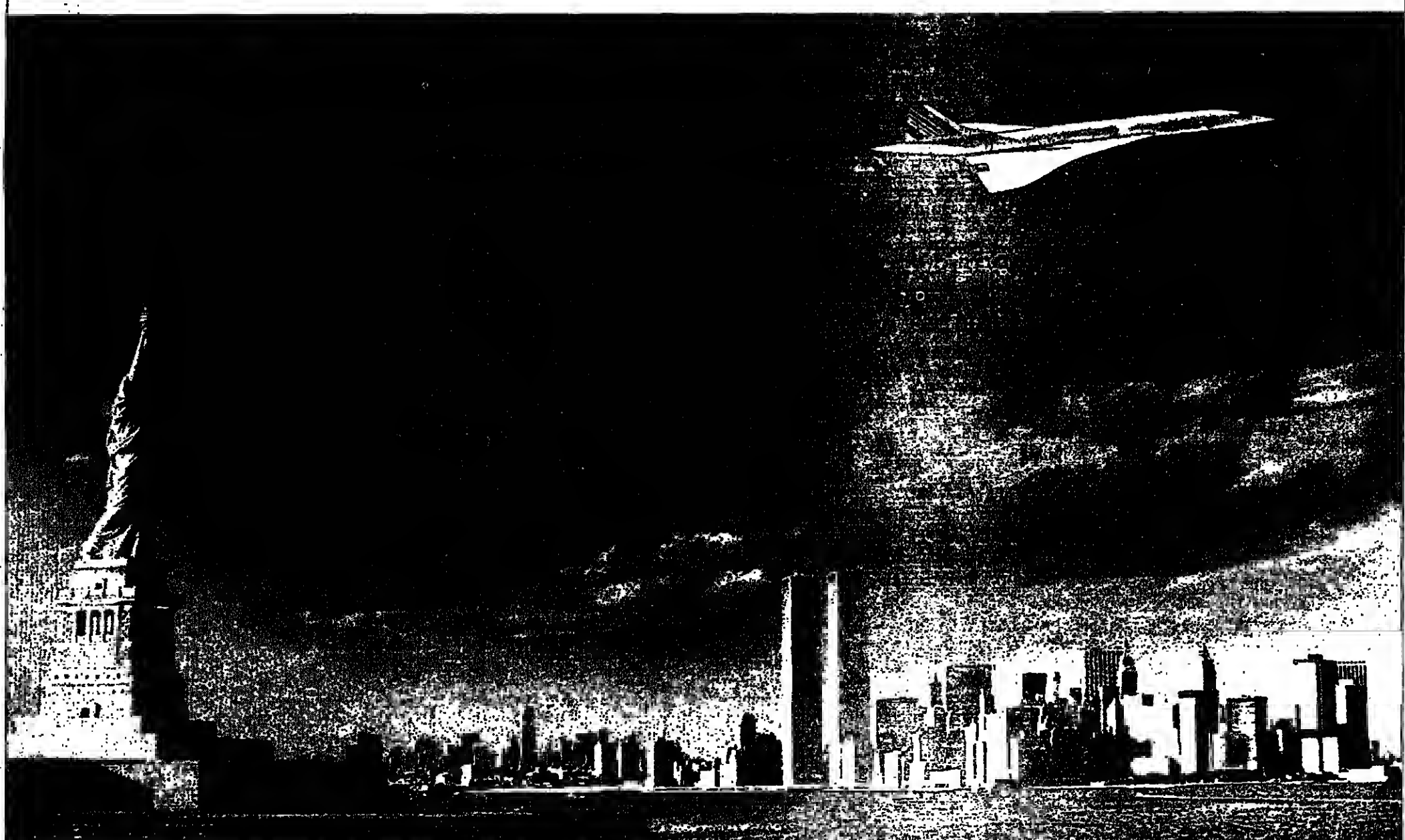
Zulu Chief Urges Election Boycott At Soweto Rally

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Gashu Buthelesi, 49, chief minister of KwaZulu, the Zulu homeland, told thousands of cheering blacks yesterday to boycott white-sponsored elections and called for black solidarity in the first open-air meeting held in Soweto in 18 months. The chief, leader of South Africa's 5.5 million Zulus, the largest black group, spoke for three hours. Police reported no incidents at the rally. An estimated 15,000 blacks turned out to hear the spirited Zulu chief, on his first visit to Soweto since 1976, when he addressed a rally just before widespread riots. He urged Sowetans to ignore Community Council elections being held next month.

As he spoke, the crowd chanted "Amandla," the Zulu word for freedom. His arm in a black-power salute, the chief at one point shouted: "Amandla in our lifetime!"

"It is a betrayal for people to take part in the elections while the leader of [Soweto's] Committee of 10, Dr. Nkhata Mofokeng, and his committee are incarcerated," Chief Buthelesi said. The Committee of 10 was a group of prominent black civil leaders who last year drew up a blueprint for Soweto self-rule. Its leaders were jailed on Oct. 19 in a nationwide crackdown on opponents of apartheid. Chief Buthelesi was allowed to speak in Soweto on the understanding that he would only discuss the election.

Concorde chaque jour.



Concorde every day: the New York Concorde gives you a four-hour headstart on the rest of the world. The daily Paris-New York Concorde takes off from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11 a.m. and touches down at JFK Airport at 8:45 a.m. local time.

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35 Iraqis Seek Asylum in U.S.; Baghdad Angry

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Iraq charged yesterday that the CIA and Morocco were behind an appeal for political asylum in the United States by Iraqis who are accusing the Baghdad government of religious persecution.

The refugees, who, according to a court petition, are Assyrian Christians, arrived at New York's John F. Kennedy Airport yesterday aboard a Royal Air Maroc flight. A lawyer for the Iraqis was waiting at the airport.

The Baghdad statement, carried by the official Iraqi news agency and monitored in Beirut, "firmly denied that those people were exposed to religious persecution. There is no basis of truth for this charge at all."

The Iraqi statement added, "The Moroccan governmental establishments collaborated to facilitate the travel of these people in a Moroccan plane in order to

Offshore Oil Sale
Barred in Boston
BOSTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Federal District Judge Arthur Garrity Jr. has issued a preliminary injunction delaying an auction set for tomorrow in New York of 155 offshore oil and gas exploration leases on the Georges Bank, one of the world's richest fishing grounds.

Judge Garrity thus supported an attempt by Massachusetts and a coalition of environmental and commercial fishing groups to delay the sale until stricter environmental safeguards are enacted.

He said that the "irreparable harm" that might result from the sale would be greater than the effects of a temporary delay.

The Department of the Interior and lawyers for the 11 major oil concerns that had attempted to block the injunction are expected to appeal Judge Garrity's decision.

Belgian Magistrate
Gets 20-Year Term
GHENT, Belgium, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A court in Ghent has sentenced one of the city's investigating magistrates to 20 years at hard labor after convicting him of attempting to murder his wife.

Guy Jaspers, 43, who had been a leading candidate for king's prosecutor in Ghent before his two-month trial, was alleged to have paid some associates to kill his wife by tampering with her car in 1975. On Friday, he was found not guilty of a charge of actually killing his wife, who drowned in a bathtub at home in 1976.

Hungary to Show Crown
BUDAPEST, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The Crown of St. Stephen, restored to Hungary after more than 30 years of exile in the United States, went on public view at the National Museum here today.

Tim McCoy Dies; Actor-Cowboy Won TV Award

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 30 (AP).—Tim McCoy, 57, the actor-cowboy in the huge white hat, died yesterday at the Fort Huachuca Military Hospital where he was being treated for a heart ailment.

Mr. McCoy began working as a cowboy at the age of 15 and appeared in 89 movies, most of them Westerns.

Mr. McCoy, a Michigan native, went from the Wyoming range to Wild West shows, the silent screen, talkies, television and then back to the Wild West show, before retiring in 1976.

He also was an author, intent on debunking many of the myths surrounding Western heroes. During World War I he was a lieutenant colonel in the infantry. He knew Indian sign language and caught the eye of a Hollywood scout who got him a lead role in the motion picture "The Covered Wagon."

He won an Emmy for his "Tim McCoy Show" on television and then went on a Wild West show circuit, playing in such arenas as New York's Madison Square Garden.

Henri Gilneux
BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (AP).—Henri Gilneux, the founder of the Belgian Communist party, which ousted him in 1963 because of his pro-Chinese stance, has died at the age of 78, party sources announced today.

Mr. Gilneux founded the small Belgian party in 1921. He never played a significant role in the country's politics. Mr. Gilneux was arrested by the Nazis in 1942 and spent the rest of the war in concentration camps.

Opening Japan's Economy

Ten thousand tons of beef, 45,000 tons of oranges, 4,000 tons of citrus juice—these were the only hard numbers in the joint statement produced by the recent trade talks between the United States and Japan. They are to be quotas for imports into Japan. Although they represent large increases over the existing quotas (a 10-fold increase for beef) they are scarcely a bonanza for even one Texas or California county. Yet they signify a greater willingness by Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party to confront powerful domestic agricultural interests. They are tokens of a promised resolve to open more important sectors of Japan's economy to foreign competition.

Thus, on the whole, the agreement between Robert Strauss, the Carter administration's special trade representative, and Nobuhiko Uehara, his Japanese counterpart, seems to represent a victory for those in Japan who realize that, like it or not—and many Japanese do not like it—their country must play a leading role in expanding the international economy. If the Fukuda government can make good on the intentions now expressed, there will be a real chance to head off pressures for protectionism in the United States.

Tokyo has reiterated its commitment to the goal of 7 per cent economic growth in 1978, up from 5 per cent last year. It says it will make "all reasonable efforts" over the next two years to balance Japan's current accounts with the rest of the world, eliminating the \$15-billion surplus amassed in 1977. And it outlines, in generalities, what some of these obviously desirable efforts would be—tariff reductions, quota eliminations, eased customs procedures, looser currency controls and assistance to U.S. firms eager to sell in Japan.

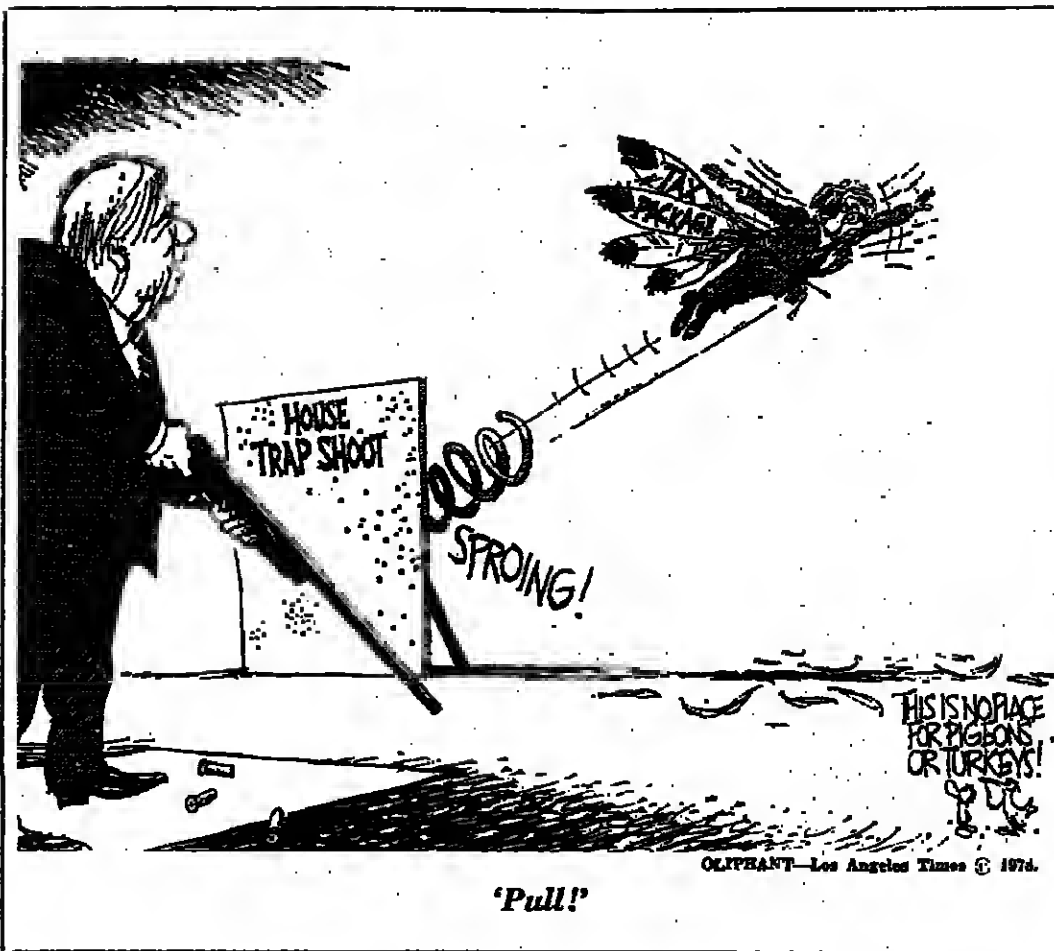
But, it has been pointed out, the opening and growth of Japan's economy entails not only governmental decisions but myriad decisions by myriad private persons and corporations. Some require dramatic change in deeply rooted styles of life and business. Not

even the presumed power of "Japan, Inc."—the partnership of Japanese business and government—may suffice to achieve the Strauss-Uehara goals. That would be the case even if they were enthusiastically embraced by all leading Japanese political elements. They are not, so the going will be more difficult still.

Moreover, Japan will feel continuing pressure from the European Community as well as the United States. The Common Market countries also have an adverse trade balance with Tokyo. They will be quick to demand the same access to the Japanese market that the United States will receive. And they will deserve it.

Given the large disparity between Japanese sales in this country and U.S. sales in Japan, the Carter administration was right to aim for lower Japanese barriers instead of higher U.S. barriers to trade. But there is a danger of expecting too much from a resolution of the present difficulties with Japan. In the long run, the main competition against U.S. producers of steel and TV sets and other industrial goods won't be Japan but other countries, with lower labor costs, which have already moved in on textiles and apparel. They, too, will want access to Japan's domestic market. For both the United States and Japan, therefore, difficult—and similar—problems of industrial adjustment lie ahead. In the short run, meanwhile, if Japan achieves the ambitious objectives outlined in the Strauss-Uehara statement, it will be because of a general improvement in the world economy, and not simply because of the promised measures. Strauss and his colleagues in the Treasury and State Departments surely know this. Their difficult task in the coming months will be to persuade Congress to take a long view of the Tokyo pledges. Opening Japan's insular economy is not a process of a year or two. For the moment, what counts is the direction more than the length of the stride. And the direction is right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Italy's Communists: 'Abandon Ship'

By Claire Sterling

ROME—The Italian Communists contend, and many other people agree, that only they can save the country now. But how would they go about it, exactly?

The case of the late Andreotti government doesn't augur well. Though born of necessity, that is not what it did. It was killed off deliberately when Communist leaders realized that even so modest a venture in collusion with the establishment was playing hell with their party.

The Andreotti experiment lasted 17 months. A minority Christian Democratic Cabinet, in a Parliament with no workable majority, it came into being when the Communists agreed not to vote against it, and passed away when they decided not to go on not voting against it. (The smaller Liberal, Republican, Social Democratic and Socialist parties did the same, but counted incomparably less.)

Deadlock

What made the Communists suddenly junk a government getting more done than most, whose elaborate six-party program they had helped to draft and warmly endorsed barely five months before, became disturbingly clear only after the event. What they said made them do it was a national emergency so bad that Italy could no longer be governed without them. As a consequence, Italy is no longer being governed at all. In a deadlock that could last for months, several urgent reforms have been frozen midway through their parliamentary passage: a comprehensive medical care and health law which Italians have dreamed of for years; a fair rent law they've been demanding since the war; and a bill giving the police special powers to cope with terrorist violence—which the Communists had approved in the six-party program, and have kept bottled up in parliamentary committee ever since. Predictably, meanwhile, the emergency goes on getting worse.

Though Italy is not quite as desperately close to a crack-up as some interested parties make out, it is certainly in a lot of trouble. It has the highest incidence of political terrorism in the world, the highest inflation in Europe (though reduced by a quarter last year), and the highest number of unemployed in Europe (1.6 million, three-quarters of them under 30). It owes \$20 billion abroad, while its budget deficit has doubled in a year to over \$30 billion. Its productivity is half, and labor costs per unit double, the Common Market average. It is nevertheless the only industrial nation where real wages went up 7 per cent last year, on top of a 10 per cent automatic indexed increase to keep up with living costs. The majority of its larger factories are operating at half capacity, while forbidden by law and the unions to lay off workers with nothing to do, and many or most state-controlled industries would go under tomorrow if not for predigested state handouts.

Yawning Deficit

These are terrible problems, but they certainly can't all be blamed on Andreotti's government. Political terrorism from the extreme left especially, is if anything directed more virulently against the Communists themselves than the ruling Christian Democrats. Nine-tenths of the yawning state deficit is caused by inflated state payrolls and pensions, constantly swelling on the insistence of heavily Communist-influenced trade unions. Grotesque distortions in the economy are only partly the result

of 30 years under Christian Democratic misrule; the other part is the fault of a rigidly protectionist unionized workers' caste, taking care of its own at the expense of the taxpayers, the backward south and the unemployed.

Yet throughout these 17 months, the Communists (and Socialists, to be fair) have demonstrated their feet on effective anti-terrorist measures. Communist leaders have promised a medium-term blueprint to restructure the economy, only to come up with a 120-page instant-happiness brochure which deserved no attention and got none. The six-party program, in which they had a very large voice indeed, promised terrific reforms of everything in the distant future, but thoughtfully avoided mentioning a single concrete issue affecting organized labor. The Communists' most spectacular success, in these programmatic negotiations, was in talking the Christian Democrats into divvying up on power peaks and patronage: in RAI-TV, the state radio-television network; in large and strategic banks such as the Monte dei Paschi di Siena; in control over welfare and credit institutions; transferred from Rome to local and regional governments. The Communists' most spectacular failure, on the other hand, was in the area where they could supposedly do the most good.

Communist leaders have obviously recognized the need for something resembling Great Britain's Social Contract: wage restraints, mass layoffs where necessary, more work and less absenteeism in exchange for less inflation, more jobs, and more social equity all around. Party labor leaders like Luciano Lama have undeniably tried hard to head off Italian workers in that direction. But the fact remains that wages went up 22 per cent overall last year. Implacable worker resistance keeps blocking redundancy layoffs. Bankrupt state industries keep getting bailed out at colossal cost, on the insistence of riotous workers. The state-owned Alfa Romeo car factory,

symbol of so many deluded hopes for the disoriented south, is still losing \$100 million a year, while union leaders were helpless to prevent 713 wildcat mini-strikes there in 1974. Lama himself could not persuade the workers of Fiat, Italy's biggest private employer, to put in six Saturdays of overtime in order to fill a huge export order this winter. Neither could he dissuade 200,000 metalworkers from marching on Rome last November with demands that no Italian government could meet in times like these. It was when Lama also failed to prevent a call for a nationwide general strike, issued by the whole confederation of Catholic, Social Democratic, Republican, Socialist and Communist unions, that the Communist party changed overnight from the Andreotti government's friend and ally to its executioner.

The blunt truth is that, in this first experimental stage on the way to full Catholic-Communist collaboration—Berlinguer's historic compromise—the Communists could not do what they claim they alone can do: deliver the working-class. Their efforts so far have met with sullen or openly outraged resistance on the shop floor, alienated leftist students, and run into such hard-eyed criticism from Stalinist old-timers (and not such old-timers) inside the party that its general secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, was forced into sensational retreat.

Ultimatum

To allay bitter suspicion of a sellout in these quarters, Berlinguer is insisting now on a jump from the very first to the very last stage of his proposed historic compromise: participation in the government. Acceptance so soon of an ultimatum so impetuous—from a party whose shady past is still a vivid memory and whose recent performance has been less than altogether convincing—for a traditionally ruling Christian Democratic party with an explicit electoral mandate to the contrary, might well tear apart this Catholic party. Maybe that would save Berlinguer, but would it save the country?

Letters

Mideast Impasse

Is President Carter really doing a service to Israel, let alone to the search for peace in the Middle East, by repeatedly insisting that he has no intention of imposing a settlement? More and more clearly the alarming truth is emerging that the Israeli leaders—and this probably goes now for the mass of the Israeli people as well—are incapable of making peace. They have been living too long in a Zionist dream world of their own making. They have become committed to their own totally selfish interests about their right to seize and settle land which belongs to others and to deny the Palestinians their nationhood and independence. And so they simply cannot now digest the necessity of making those concessions (withdrawal and recognition of Palestinian rights) without which there never will be peace. Mr. Begin's pronouncements about the permanence of Israeli settlements on Arab territory and about Israel's veto of Palestinian self-determination make this all too clear.

This spells tragedy for Israel and its people, as well as for the Palestinians and other Arabs of the Middle East. Unless Israel can somehow be saved from itself, sooner or later there will be a holocaust with scores, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of civilians bombed to death in Tel Aviv, Cairo and other Middle Eastern cities. And all for what? For the pursuit of demands which nearly everyone outside Israel believes to be wrong. Demands which are in no way essential to Israel and which no government of Israel ventured to assert until victory in the 1967 war gave a fling to those ideas of territorial expansion and racial superiority

which are inherent in Zionist ideology.

True friends of Israel ought to be urging the Carter administration to abandon its inhibitions about imposing a settlement (which must include of course effective safeguards for Israel's security). They should be urging Washington to accept the onus of telling Israel publicly (private adjurations will not do) that it has got to accept the international consensus which has now emerged regarding a peace settlement. In particular, Israel must accept the need for a virtually total withdrawal from the occupied territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including self-determination. That would be an act of responsible leadership by America for which everyone should be grateful, but most of all the Israelis. It is the only way to extricate them from the impasse into which their success in war and their susceptibility to political manipulation have led them. It would be an act of wise friendship if the British Prime Minister and other European leaders were to commend this action to President Carter and encourage and support him in carrying it out.

DAVID CROUCH, M.P.
COLIN JACKSON, M.P.
ANDREW PAULDS, M.P.
DAVID WATKINS, M.P.
ROBERT HICKS, M.P.
House of Commons.
London.

Chilean Mine

Re the article "Exxon to Purchase Copper Mine From Chile" by Lewis H. Duguid (JHT, Jan. 26). I would like to clarify that even if it is true that the government of Salvador Allende

West African Nations Search for Democracy

By John Darnton

ACCRA, Ghana—In the decade that followed the rush to independence of black African states, beginning with Ghana in 1947, Western observers looked on in dismay as, one after another, democracies toppled to military juntas or degenerated into despotisms such as Equatorial Guinea, where, according to reports last week, thousands of people have been executed by the regime of President Masie Nguema Biyogo. The parliamentary models devised in London and Paris, it seemed, bore as little relation to political realities in the nascent states as their boundaries, drawn up in European parlors and country houses, did to their ethnic composition.

Now, as black Africa enters its third decade of self-rule, what is surprising is not the number of states with strong, even authoritarian governments. On a map they form a solid block running from north to south and east to west. (Of the 50 members of the Organization of African Unity, only three—Gambia, Botswana, and Mauritius—can be said to have a functioning multiparty electoral system.)

No Blossoming

There is no sudden blossoming of democracy in Africa. But African nations are searching out an "African" mode of government. The difficulty facing the advocates of democracies in Africa is how to achieve strong central control without resort to dictatorship in countries that have arbitrary boundaries, conflicting interests, widespread illiteracy, immature economies and tribal rivalries undermined by national consciousness. Clearly, the Westminster parliamentary model, in which a single vote of no confidence can bring down a government, is not applicable.

Nigeria, in its 11th year of military rule, is building an elective structure from the bottom up. Preparing for a handover to civilians in 1979, it has already held two fair, well-conducted elections, one for local governments and one for a constituent assembly that began sitting in November. The document that the assembly will produce will contain aspects uniquely Nigerian—restrictions to ensure that political parties are national and not regional (hence tribal) in scope, provisions to incorporate the system of Moslem courts in the system, and almost prohibitive requirements for the creation of new states. But in its essentials it is modeled upon the U.S. Constitution with a strong executive president elected every four years. The Supreme Military Council is sincere in its promise to step down. And even if it were not, the momentum

generated by the political activity of the past year, even though political parties are not yet legal, would make it difficult to turn back. The trouble is not in achieving civilian rule but in maintaining it, since Nigeria has a large and faction-ridden army with a predilection for making coups.

Ghana Inflation

In Ghana, the military rulers are turning to a civilian Constitution almost out of desperation. Along with Benin, the country has a pattern of alternating military and civilian governments. Over the past year, its economic woes, epitomized by a triple-digit inflation rate, have worsened and various groups have demanded that Gen. Ignatius Acheampong step down. Instead, Gen. Acheampong has agreed to hold a referendum on a new Constitution next March. It will present the 4 million voters a "union" government, a hybrid form intended to combine military authority with civilian expertise. On paper, the civilians, with an elected president and unicameral legislature, will be in control.

To avoid the bitter factionalism that characterized the days of party politics before 1972, the new Constitution would outlaw parties altogether and have candidates simply run on their own merits. This unique "no-party" state is suited to Ghana's tribal traditions in which village elders select their chiefs, the general contends. His opponents fear that it is all a ruse that will allow him to continue in power by running for president.

Artificial

It is in Senegal, however, that the first significant election takes place. Next month, President Leopold S. Senghor, who has towered over all contenders for power since independence in 1960, is standing for election. In theory—but only in theory—he could lose. Since March, 1976, President Senghor has been edging toward a multiparty state. To some degree the government is artificial since President Senghor has not only set down how many parties will exist but even what their respective ideologies should be, reserving the large middle ground, democratic socialism, for his own faction. Critics see this as a means of manufacturing a straw-man opposition. But others argue that President Senghor, a man renowned for his intellect, is attempting to shape a viable system of opposing parties with definable viewpoints for the time when he will retire.

The days of the coup d'état are not over in Africa, but politics are by no means dead. Democracies in a new form, like coups, may prove to be contagious.

Smoke Signals

As a taxpayer I protest NEW Secretary Joseph Califano's \$25-million "anti-smoking" campaign. I would like to propose a more effective and economical plan: all smokers be made to wear arm-bands embossed with a yellow finger.

This practice would facilitate recognition of the offenders and all men women and children wearing the arm-band would be prohibited from holding public office, practicing medicine and owning or operating stores. It would also tear them from using public transportation or entering public bars, restaurants, clubs or restaurants.

Regarding the proposed name: the word "anti" is un-American and prohibition revives unpleasant memories. I suggest "Clean Blood" as the campaign's name and aim.

J. J. MURRAY.
Casals, Portugal.

International Opinion

Aid in the Melting Pot

Development aid seems threatened by stalemate of the "North-South Dialogue," which is yet to be resuscitated in its existing form. Not the subject has lost nothing of its urgency. The fact is that the industrialized nations are showing decreasing inclination to step up their contributions to development aid in view of their tightening

financial situation. Experience has shown that there is a genuine resistance to steady expansion of development aid, and the appointment of the new "Brandt commission" will not alter that fact. There is a very real danger that the commission will degenerate into a propaganda forum in which conflicts of interests will be papered over rather than resolved.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1903

PARIS—The *Figaro* states that the upper lake in the Bois de Boulogne has just been cleaned out, and has been partly emptied for the purpose. The operation brought to light a much larger number of fish than were known to exist. According to the *Figaro*, the lake contains, not only quantities of gudgeon and tench, but also Rhine salmon, which not only thrive in the water, but spawn near the artificial rockwork. During the cleaning-out process, many large fish, such as silver trout and golden carp, sprang over the barrier.

Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1928

LONDON—Field Marshal Earl Haig, commander-in-chief of the British Armies on the Western front from 1915 to 1919, collapsed while undressing at midnight last night and died within a few minutes. Earl Haig was 66 years old, and his death, which occurred at his brother-in-law's London home, was attributed to heart disease consequent upon the excessive strain of his war years. It is probable that the field marshal will be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, alongside the Duke of Wellington.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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FASHION

Daughter Unlike Mother When It Comes to Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—When it comes to fashion, Princess Grace and Princess Caroline are not like mother, like daughter.

Princess Grace, who once said that her favorite virtue is "good manners," reflects this attitude in her clothes. The image she projects is invariably glamorous but in a safe, classic and conservative way. She wears little makeup and no nail polish. She has managed through the years to be the best-looking woman in any given room not just because of her classic features but because of a sort of inner radiance, rather than extravagant fashion flash.

Behind it all, there is a sensible woman who knew when to get out of the fashion rat race and is not afraid to admit that she wears clothes "that hide my bad points and show off my good points." She wears clothes by Dior or Givry but also has seamstresses make simple clothes for her, such as skirts and blouses. Princess Caroline is another story. Here is a star quality that has photographers hanging from the chandeliers every time she comes around.

Close friends describe her as strong-willed, full of joie de vivre. All of which show through her clothes.

A tall, well-built girl with pretty shoulders that she does not mind showing, Princess Caroline has never gone for the coy, pretty, demure look. She went from being a schoolgirl in blazer and skirt to a sophisticated, young fashion sensation.

According to her mother, she

showed early fashion interest. When her pants turned up in Monte Carlo, she asked her mother for permission to wear them. The answer was no—which may explain why Caroline, except for jeans, rarely, if ever, wears slacks.

Although her wedding dress will reportedly be made by Dior, Princess Caroline has been shopping around the ready-to-wear racks. One of her earliest nightclub pictures shows her in a Chloé dress, the neckline plunging deeply to expose a dazzling décolletage. At a recent Maxim's party, while her mother was in a no-frills, white silk Dior evening suit, Princess Caroline was wearing pink silk pajamas by Angelo Tarlazzi.

The latter has been a favorite lately since she also bought his black silk, kerchief dress that dips to one side, as well as his black silk herchief dress that lace-trimmed black skirt. But she also goes to less expensive designers, such as Christian Audard, from whom she bought big, bouffant skirts.

She also likes Saint Laurent Rive Gauche clothes, judging from the outfits she wore both at Longchamps' Prix de l'An de Triomphe and at a L'An de Triomphe party last week. Taller than most, she carries the gypsy look well.

The most striking difference between Princess Grace and her daughter is their hair style. Princess Grace has always worn her hair in carefully controlled styles or, lately, short, brushed-back styles. Princess Caroline looks smash-



CHANGING TIMES—Princess Caroline and her mother, Princess Grace, above left, in 1975 in Monte Carlo. At right, the princess (in evening pajamas by Angelo Tarlazzi) and her fiancé, Philippe Junot, at a party last week at Maxim's.



ing with her hair soft and silky but she has experimented lately with the natural and even the crinkly, waffled look.

With her wedding set for late June, Princess Caroline for the first time looked at Ungaro's couture collection with buying intentions, but she has not made her choice yet. She also dropped in to

see Valentino's couture collection last week when the Italian designer was in town with it.

Occasionally, she has had an evening dress from Dior's couture collection. Dior's designer, Marc Bohan, who knows both women well, said, "They're totally different. Princess Grace dresses in function of her rank, of her

position. She has very set tastes. We keep doing more or less the same things, especially the colors. She likes soft pastels, with a little mauve in summer. I try to get her to wear more black, because I think it suits her."

"Princess Caroline is typical of her generation. She is more spontaneous, has more fantasy. She

doesn't like violent colors, either, although she can take red. Outside of big Monte Carlo gowns, her life is geared to more casual occasions, such as bistro dinners and drinks at Castel's and Régine's.

"I would say both of them are interested in clothes, in looking good without being fashion nuts."

BOOKS:

Oxford Press Celebrates 500th in the Black

By William Tuohy

OXFORD, England—Publisher D. M. Davin stepped a-cup of tea in his modest, book-crammed office at the Oxford University Press headquarters here, smiled, and said:

"We bookmakers have more in common with bookies than you might imagine. London bookies are concerned with odds. So are we."

"We have to choose books that will further the cause of learning and scholarship. But we must also print books that make money. The Oxford Press has to finance itself. We get no subsidy from the university."

For the moment, the Oxford Press, a division of the university, has no fears about going out of business. In fact, the Press this year celebrates the 500th anniversary of its founding—the oldest publishing house in the world.

And it is comfortably in the black, having last year made a pre-tax profit of \$12.5 million on \$88 million in sales.

The Oxford Press currently prints 10 million copies yearly, publishes about 800 new books a year and keeps in its catalogue a total of about 19,000 titles. Oxford officials such as Mr. Davin trust that record will maintain the Press's reputation

as the foremost academic publisher in the world.

While Oxford this year will publish as specialized a title as "The Ascendancy of Congress in Uttar Pradesh 1928-1934," it will also print thousands of popular Bibles, dictionaries and Oxford Companion series.

And in this 500th birthday year, it will print Peter Sutcliffe's "The Oxford University Press, An Informal History," and Nicolas Barker's "The Oxford University Press and the Spread of Learning. An Illustrated History 1478-1978."

"We will often publish a book that no one would dream of doing, ones that don't have any

hope of making money," said Mr. Davin, who is a youthful 64, a former Rhodes scholar and an officer with New Zealand's forces in World War II.

"But if we are to safeguard these academic publications, some of which are the heart of the business, we must be cost-conscious in other areas. So we must be profitable as well as virtuous."

To ensure those goals, Oxford University Press has a modern computer system that can call up ancient type faces for printing. And it has bustling branches in 20 countries of the world, the largest in New York City. Overall, it has 3,000 employees in England and elsewhere.

The background of the Oxford University Press stretches to the early 15th century when scribes, illuminators and binders were already settled in Oxford, catering to the university.

The Press itself began with Theodorick Wood, who came to Oxford in 1478 and, like William Caxton, had learned his trade in England and elsewhere.

The background of the Oxford University Press stretches to the early 15th century when scribes, illuminators and binders were already settled in Oxford, catering to the university.

The Press printed books in Greek (1588) and in Hebrew (1598), and in 1612, Capt. John Smith's map of Virginia. Late in the 17th century it imported beautiful type faces from the Netherlands, which are still in use, and increased the scope of the press publications.

The Press later slipped into a

period of decay, but with the arrival of the great jurist, William Blackstone, another period of prosperity ensued after his reforms. The Press moved into the Clarendon buildings and the Clarendon Press imprint is still used for Oxford's academic works.

The 19th century marked a continued upward surge in the Press's fortunes, due to the great interest in the Bible and books of learning generally. U.S. Presidents James Madison, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln were among those who used Oxford Bibles as inaugural or family Bibles.

The publication of a revised edition of the New Testament in 1881 caused a sensation: A million copies were distributed and on publication day it was necessary to call out the police to maintain order.

The Great Oyes During that period, Oxford saw the start of the great opus, the Oxford English Dictionary, un-

der the supervision of Sir James Murray, which was begun in 1884 and not finished until 1928—with 414,825 entry words and 2 million illustrative quotations.

In this century, the company embarked on the Oxford Companion series that has included English, American, French and German literature as well as music, theater, film, art and many other areas of interest.

Today, the press publishes works in almost every field and is particularly active in the English learner's area as well as juvenile books.

Oxford also prints such modern American classics as Samuel Eliot Morison's "Oxford History of the American People" and "The European Discovery of America," as well as F. O. Matthiessen's "American Renaissance," Edmund Wilson's "Farewell to Manzanara" and Richard Ellmann's "James Joyce."

The only fiction by living authors that Oxford prints are children's books.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The soprano Jessye Norman will sing with the Orchestra of the City of Paris at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with Serge Baudo conducting a program that includes "Couleurs de la Cité Céleste" and "Poèmes pour Mi" by Olivier Messiaen who will be 70 this year) and excerpts from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" and the "Voces" of "Tristan und Isolde."

The soprano also will appear with soloists from the orchestra Feb. 7 at the same theater in a "Barenboim Cycle" concert of works by Schubert, Chausson, Ravel, Brahms and Strauss.

Marie-Claire Jamet, harp; Gérard Cusset, viola, and Alain Maillon, flute, soloists of the Ensemble Inter Contemporain, will give a concert Feb. 3 at 8:30 p.m. at the Centre Georges Pompidou, a part of the first anniversary of the opening of the center. The program will include the first performance of Alain Baudouin's "Ma Maman de Chai" for solo harp and works by Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky, Debussy and Ravel.

A series of concerts of baroque and Renaissance music is being given during February at the Institut Néerlandais in Paris. Performers are the Quadro Hottentots on Feb. 1; Max van Egmond, erlone, and Jacques Boogaart, ste, on Feb. 7; the Amsterdam baroque Trio on Feb. 23 and the Insens Ensemble on Feb. 28.

"Modern Art in the Provincial Museums," an exhibition that will run from Feb. 4 to April 24 in the Grand Palais in Paris, will bring together 297 paintings, drawings, sculptures and other objects by 310 20th-century artists from 60 museums in 57 cities and towns throughout France. The catalogue will reproduce each work, 20 in color, and give information for each artist concerning his French museums where his work is represented, as well as information on the formation of provincial collections, donations and the most represented style.

"Giselle" will be given a new production by the Ballet du Rhin with choreography by Pierre Lacotte based on the original of Cozzani and Perrot and sets and costumes based on the originals of Cozzani and Lormier. James Johnson will conduct the Orchestre Régional de Mulhouse. Performances will be Feb. 10, 11 and 12 in Strasbourg.

"Rubens, His Masters, His Pupils," an exhibition of 167 draw-

ings drawn entirely from the Louvre's collections will run from Feb. 10 to May 15 in the Salles des Pastels of the Pavillon de Flore of the Louvre. In addition to four rooms devoted to Rubens himself and covering virtually every aspect of his career, there will be 10 drawings by his teachers, notably Otto van Veen (Otto Venius), with whom he worked four years, and one room devoted to Van Dyck, Jordaens and other of his pupils. The exhibition, part of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of the artist, will run parallel with the "Century of Rubens" show now at the Grand Palais in Paris.

Michael Glezen will conduct and Virginia Fuenes will stage a new production of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" that will have its first performances Feb. 15 and 22 at the Frankfurt Opera. Spas Wen-

koff and Pentti Perksalo will all star in the title part, and Rudolf Constantini and Michael Devlin as Wolfram. Other principal roles will be taken by Siv Wenberg, Dunja Vejzovic, Stanley Kolk, Georg Stern, Alfred Vökt and Franz Mayer.

Harald Steerman will give a lecture Jan. 31 at the Grand Palais in Paris at 7 p.m. on Monte Verita, an intellectual community which lived in Switzerland from 1889 to 1939.

Hildegard Behrens sang the title role and Karl Böhm conducted a new production of Beethoven's "Fidelio" which had its first performance Jan. 30 by the Bavarian State Opera in Munich. The staging is by Götz Friedrich and the designer is Erich Wonder.

WINE

Côte Chalonnaise Offers Good Buys in Burgundy

By Jon Winroth

RULLY, France (UPI).—Every one seems to overlook the Burgundy region's Côte Chalonnaise, but this area deserves to be better known. There are good buys here.

Better-known crus from the Côte d'Or region, which lies directly to the north, cost from 20 to more than 100 francs a bottle at the vineyards, while the burgundies of the Côte Chalonnaise cost about half as much.

The Côte Chalonnaise is named for the major city of the area, Chalon-sur-Saône, which lies in the plain of the Saône river east of the vineyards. The area is also called the Region of Mercurie because of its best-known wine.

The entire area lies within the department of the Saône-et-Loire, but its wines are sort of a continuation of the Côte de Beaune, which ends with the department of the Côte d'Or.

Same Grapes The limestone soil is much the same, the grape varieties are the same, the vineyard exposures to the east and southeast are similar, the climate is the same and the wine-making methods are identical except for the sparkling burgundies that follow Champagne methods.

The wines, to be sure, do not have the depth and finesse of their more famous cousins to the north. But at their best they occasionally rival them, especially the reds of Mercurie. (The area also produces a very small amount of white.)

The purpose of the 86th annual Concours-Puile des Vins de la Côte Chalonnaise, held here recently, was to make these wines better known. More than 500 samples of wines from the last three vintages were judged by 140 jury members, who awarded first, second and third prizes in 26 categories.

Of the last three years, 1976 is the most promising, with full, well-balanced wines that ought to hold up for 10 years or more. The year 1975 was small in every sense and its wines often have curious, uncharacteristic tastes.

The 1976 were the most difficult to judge because many of the wines are still in their secondary malolactic fermentation (which transforms sharp malic acid into mild lactic acid), but they should turn out to be pleasant, if undistinguished.

Rully, formerly often sold as Mercurie, now produces 80 per cent whites, golden and full. Many of these go into a flourishing industry of sparkling burgundies largely exported to the United States.

Givry Reds Givry produces mostly reds, little-known even in France, despite Henri IV's legendary penchant for them. But then he had a penchant for just about

every wine in France, to judge from all the other claims to his royal preference. They resemble Mercurie in their fruity elegance.

Montagny, the fourth of the distinctive appellations of the Côte Chalonnaise, makes only a small quantity of light, fresh whites that are best drunk fairly young, under five years of age. The Rully whites will age a good decade.

The reds—Mercurie, Rully and Givry—are usually consumed before they are 10 years old, but in very good vintages can last two or three times that long.

The region, especially the village of Bouzeron, is also known for its Bourgogne Aligoté, named for its grape variety. Other appellations include plain Bourgogne, red, white or rosé, and Bourgogne-Passe-Tout-Grains (a blend of at least one-third Pinot Noir and Gamay grapes).

Among the winners at the fair, the Cave Coopérative de Buxy won the most prizes in a number of categories, notably for 1977 and 1975 Montagny. Hugues de Surtmain carried off both first and third prizes for his 1977 red Mercurie. Armand Monassier took first for his 1975 red Rully.

For a complete list of the winners, write to the Comité Interprofessionnel de Saône-et-Loire Pour les Vins de Bourgogne et de Mâcon (CIBVM), 3 bis Avenue Gambetta, 71000 Mâcon.

Swiss Tax Aides Freeze Account Of Solzhenitsyn

ZURICH, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Swiss tax authorities said today that they have blocked the bank account of exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn pending settlement of a 3.8-million-Swiss-franc (\$1.9-million) claim in back taxes and interest charges.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his family lived in Zurich from February, 1974, until August, 1976, when he left to live in Vermont. He maintained a Swiss bank account in Zurich for royalties earned in the West.

Tax authorities said in December of last year that they were claiming back taxes and the interest. Mr. Solzhenitsyn in a statement issued in the United States rejected the claim, saying he had "paid more than necessary."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, 59, said that the income from his books is intended for a special fund to assist politically oppressed persons in the Soviet Union. The Swiss tax authorities, however, said that such donations to any charitable organization are also subject to taxation except for a 20-per-cent reduction of the gross amount.

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100

Japan Export Contracts Up 7.2 Per Cent

Shipments of Cars Rise to a Record

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—Export contracts at the 13 major trading houses in December rose 7.2 per cent from a year earlier and 24.8 per cent from November to total \$48.5 billion yen (\$3.8 billion), the Japan Trade Council announced today.

Import contracts during the month fell 15 per cent from the year-earlier level to total 713.1 billion yen, but were up 13 per cent from the previous month, the council said.

Export contracts in December were above the year-earlier level for the first time since August, when contracts rose sharply by 10.4 per cent from a year earlier. The rise was mainly due to export orders for plants in the month. Export contracts in the month actually fell 7.7 per cent from a year earlier if the auto export contracts are excluded, the council noted.

Export contracts for all 1977 totaled 11.2 billion yen, up 5.9 per cent from 1976, while imports totaled \$4.3 billion yen, down 9.3 per cent, in contrast to a 11-per-cent 1976 increase.

The 13 trading houses account for about 60 per cent of all Japanese trade. Export contracts with the United States for 1977 totaled 1.8 billion yen, up 7.5 per cent from 1976, while imports with the United States totaled 2.3 billion yen, down 2.5 billion yen in the previous year.

Export contracts with West European nations in 1977 totaled 1.1 billion yen, down 11.4 per cent from 1976, while imports with the West totaled 1.3 billion yen, up 19 per cent from 1976.

Car exports to December rose 14.6 per cent from the month and 55.3 per cent from the year-earlier month to a record 454,580 units, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said today.

Exports for all 1977 rose 17.3 per cent from 1976 to a record of 52,817 units.

The value of December exports of motor vehicles and parts was \$1.52 billion, up 17.4 per cent from November and up 57.1 per cent from a year earlier. The value of exports of autos and parts for all 1977 came to \$13.4 billion, up 30.4 per cent from 1976.

The previous record for monthly auto exports was set in November 1976 at 396,317 units. The association also announced parts of motorcycles in December rose to a record 401,858 units, a 4.3 per cent from the prior month and up 99.2 per cent from November 1976. The prior record was set in October at 393,507 units.

For all 1977, motorcycle exports totaled a record 3,918,153 units, a 24 per cent from 1976.

South Africa's Credit Problem May Bring Big Sales of Gold

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (IHT)—South Africa is prepared to pay twice the going market rate for gold to gain access to the international money and capital markets, but it is still unable to borrow as much as it would like, some bankers believe that a country will be forced to sell substantial quantities of gold this year to meet financing needs.

International banks, with a few exceptions, tend to lend to South Africa for political rather than economic reasons. Due to governmental and other pressures, the South African government and its agencies. But West Germany and Switzerland are notable exceptions. ESCOM, the South African state electricity concern, is currently raising money in these two countries by way of private placements.

In Germany, ESCOM has obtained 40 million D-marks for a period of 3 years with an interest rate of 8 per cent. In Switzerland, it is borrowing 80 million francs for 3 years at 7 per cent.

Not only are the maturities shorter than the traditional 5 to 7 years preferred by most borrowers, but also the interest rates are considerably higher than borrowing from other parts of the world. For example, Norway, for example, is raising 200 million Swiss francs for 5 years at just 3 3/4 per cent.

Moreover, the amounts obtained from German and Swiss banks are far short of South Africa's total borrowing requirements. According to informed banking sources, South Africa needs to raise a minimum of \$1 billion this year.

However, South Africa apparently has been able to borrow limited amounts of money from other international banks. Such borrowing has taken the form of direct loans, without the involvement of other lenders and without any publicity. Banking sources suggest that as much as \$500 million may have been raised in this manner during the past year.

Many international banks, especially those that have supplied funds in the past, are frustrated at their inability to lend to South Africa today. One London banker comments: "As far as my bank is concerned, South Africa is still a sound risk for the next few years."

"But," continues the banker, "there would be a tremendous public outcry if we were seen to be lending to the Vorster regime. It would also damage our relationship with countries that are politically opposed to South Africa."

May Go Under 700 Level

Dow's Plunge Seen Continuing

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—Much of the complacency on Wall Street has disappeared, with the Dow Jones industrial average having tumbled more than 250 points since its post-1974 high of 1,014.79 on Sept. 21, 1976. Still, investor sentiment, in the view of analysts who measure it, is not negative enough to signal a bottom in the stock market's 16-month decline.

Only the most optimistic bulls believe a major trough is within sight and they argue that the magnitude of the decline necessitates a reversal at some point. The talking point on the street these days, however, is whether the industrial average will plunge below 700 in the coming weeks.

In the 1973-74 market decline, the Dow industrials bottomed at 577.60 on Dec. 6, 1974. Last Thursday, the key barometer fell to a new 33-month low of 763.54 and finished the week at 764.12.

A number of investment strategists recently warned clients about the slim chance of a sustained or major long-term rally occurring in the near future. There is a sense among them that though the valuation levels seem extremely attractive when based on the market's history, equities are likely to remain depressed for many more months.

In its most recent advice to clients, the portfolio strategy group at Tucker Anthony & R.L. Day cautions that "by its past and present action, the market's behavior appears to be suggesting that earnings and dividend expectations for 1978 may not be fully realized."

Tucker Anthony's strategy group, headed by Stanley Berge, who has considerable following among the big institutions, expects any rally at Wood County, Ill., when margin call go out, it makes little difference why an investor has a large debt position, because he will have to either put up more money or sell stock to meet the call," Mr. Fogarty says.

Merkin's Mr. Jensen says that if interest rates continue to rise, the huge margin debt will become a source of heavy stock supply, depressing the stock market even more.

to maintain a "defensive portfolio strategy." The "wild indicators we track have continued to deteriorate," says Richard Hoffman, Merrill Lynch's chief investment strategist. "The combination of interest rates, high inflation and an increasingly lackluster economic environment, says Mr. Hoffman, 'prescribes a cautious investment approach.'"

Institutional money managers are likely to become more conservative, says Mr. Hoffman, "as the poor five-year record of equity returns is reviewed and alternative investments become increasingly attractive in an environment of rising interest rates."

Reginald Oliver, research director of Pershing & Co., expects that over the next couple of months the industrial average could slide to the 720 to 680 range. At that level, the market might bottom as investors are not likely to resist the attractive yields that Dow stocks would be offering, Mr. Oliver contends.

He says if the Dow drops to 680, the component stocks would be yielding 8 per cent or better on their current dividends.

However, one source of investor concern is the large amount of margin debt, or money owed by investors to their brokers, which in December rose \$180 million to a record \$8.7 billion. Much of the debt went to purchase utility and other stocks that offered high yields, says Charles Jensen, chief technical analyst at Merkin & Co.

The large margin-debt figure is being shrugged off by some as "not dangerous" on the grounds that much of it is accounted for by option hedging and loans that went to assets other than equities, says Thomas Fogarty, vice-president at Wood County, Ill., when margin call go out, it makes little difference why an investor has a large debt position, because he will have to either put up more money or sell stock to meet the call," Mr. Fogarty says.

Merkin's Mr. Jensen says that if interest rates continue to rise, the huge margin debt will become a source of heavy stock supply, depressing the stock market even more.

Indicating Upturn Is on the Way

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Rise Sharply

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—The machine-tool industry ended 1977 with a surge of orders, indicating that metal-working plants are buying equipment in anticipation of expanding sales in the next year or two.

Orders for machine tools, which are used to shape most metal parts, jumped to \$314.7 million in December, up 10 per cent from November's \$286.1 million and 37 per cent higher than the \$229.3 million of December, 1976, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

Producers of lathes, grinders, milling machines, machining centers, tooling mills and other machines used to shape metal by cutting looked \$347.2 million of orders last month, up 11 per cent from \$222.7 million in November and 45 per cent above the \$171.1 million of December, 1976, the trade group said.

Orders for metal-forming presses and other machines to shape parts with pressure were \$67.5 million in December, up 6.3 per cent from \$63.5 million in November and 18 per cent higher than the \$56.2 million of a year earlier, the trade group said.

Industry executives are cautious about assigning too much importance to orders for any single month, but the December increase followed a strong November, and industry officials said it appears to indicate that some manufacturers of metal products are becoming a little more optimistic about their own sales outlook.

Orders continue to be particularly strong from the auto and auto-parts industries, machine-tool producers said. The auto industry is expanding production capacity for parts for new

lighter-weight and more economical cars.

Machine-tool orders for all 1977 totaled \$2.9 billion, up 24 per cent from \$2.3 billion in 1976, the trade group said. The greatest improvement was in orders from domestic users, which rose 35 per cent to \$2.7 billion from \$1.9 billion a year earlier, the trade group said.

Sign orders increased 17 per cent for the year to \$986 million from \$844.7 million. "The relative lag in export orders reflects the lagging economic recovery that is being experienced by virtually every industrialized nation in the world," said James Gray, president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

At year-end, machine-tool producers had unfilled orders totaling \$2.18 billion, nearly 50 per cent higher than the \$1.45 billion industry backlog at the end of 1976, according to the trade group's figures.

Burns Warns Currency Rise May Be Harmful

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today that further significant appreciation of the currencies of some foreign countries might cause their economies to suffer.

"Such a development could reinforce recessionary tendencies and add to the risk of fostering protectionist sentiment around the world," he said in a speech before the National Press Club.

Mr. Burns said that the Carter administration well understands that "the recent steep decline in the value of the dollar," which he called a matter of serious concern, has added to economic uncertainties in the United States and abroad.

He said recent steps taken by the Treasury and Federal Reserve have been helpful to the functioning of foreign exchange markets.

But "if the currencies of some foreign countries, especially those that depend heavily on exports, should experience significant further appreciation, their economies might well suffer," Mr. Burns said. He did not name any specific countries.

Mr. Burns called the recent moves on the dollar by the United States technical measures which "cannot of themselves assure a permanently strong dollar."

He said an effective energy policy, a tax policy to stimulate capital investment and a meaningful anti-inflation policy are vital to a strong dollar as well as domestic prosperity and noted the administration recognizes this.

The new duties apply only to three categories of steel, for which the EEC's Executive Commission has evidence that the countries concerned made at least one shipment into the community this year below base prices fixed in December.

The anti-dumping measures are a temporary step being applied until the end of March, by which time the Commission hopes to reach new arrangements with countries exporting steel to the EEC.

U.S. Panel Warns on World Economic Policy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—President Carter's Council of Economic Advisers warned today that "the world may well face a darkening economic future" if world leaders fail to reverse "the poor performance of 1977."

In the annual economic report, the three advisers, led by Economic Council chairman Charles Schultz, painted a grim potential scenario, one which would be dominated by protectionism and slumping world trade, unless policies change.

The document, supplementing Mr. Carter's own economic message of Jan. 20, also laid out the basic justifications for the administration's new short-term goals, which emphasize flexibility in budget planning rather than a fixed commitment to a balanced budget in fiscal 1981.

Mr. Schultz and his two colleagues—council members Lyle Gramley and William Nordhaus—reiterated the President's forecast for a favorable economic outcome in 1978, but laid some stress on underlying trends that "point clearly to a reduction in the pace of expansion later this year or early in 1979."

It also called on monetary policy (interest rates) to be supportive of fiscal policy (taxes and spending) in fostering economic growth and an increased rate of business investment.

Monetary Warning
The report does not deal directly with the impending change of leadership at the Federal Reserve Board, where William Miller is scheduled to take over from chairman Arthur Burns, but it contains a direct warning that restrictive monetary or fiscal policies adopted in a mistaken effort to lower inflation rates "would result mainly in a slowing of real growth rather than a reduction in the rate of price increase."

The report says that if the President's proposal for a voluntary anti-inflation program gets wide acceptance, "gradually slowing growth of the monetary aggregates will be consistent with a strong and healthy economic expansion."

In essence, the report seems to be suggesting to chairman-designate Miller that he not move too quickly to slow the rate of growth of the money supply. On the other hand, the three CEA members concede that "a level of

short-term interest rates moderately higher than in 1977 would be consistent" with the expansion in business demand for money that is expected this year.

Gloomy Outlook
There are other matters of domestic economic importance in the 381-page document, including a critical assessment of the real estate market, which is projected to be in a slump in 1978.

But the main new elements in the report were in its gloomy assessment of the current world economy and future outlook.

The report rejects the notion put forward by some that the world must set more limited economic objectives. But to achieve higher employment and output, Mr. Carter's economists say world governments must meet four main challenges:

• Restoration of economic health, mainly by giving new incentives to returns on investment.

• Dealing with external imbalances without cutting back domestic economic objectives.

• Achieving greater stability of commodity prices and maintaining growth of world trade.

In enunciating these general goals or principles, the CEA had some interesting things to say about current U.S. problems in the international arena.

It makes clear, for example, that while the administration will intervene in exchange markets to prevent disorderly market conditions, it has little faith in intervention as a long-term policy to bolster the dollar rate.

"The historical experience with attempts to fix exchange rates is not an enviable one," the report says. It adds that while excessive fluctuations sometimes are too wide, "the evolution of the system of market-determined exchange rates has been a major achievement of this decade."

And although not explicit, the report uses language seemingly critical of the recent one-half point increase in the discount rate, promoted by Fed chairman Burns as part of efforts to stem the decline of the dollar.

For large countries like the United States, the report says, "where the economic cost of changing domestic growth is large relative to the improvement of the current account that would result, it is not appropriate to modify domestic objectives for economic growth in order to reduce the current account deficit."

The CEA also said that the range of the movements in the dollar's value during 1977 was "not unusual for the floating rate period."

The report said the decline of the dollar from December, 1976, to December, 1977, against the weighted average of the currencies of other major industrial nations was 5.5 per cent.

However, when currencies were weighted solely by their trade with United States, the depreciation was only 2.4 per cent, due mainly to the weakness of the Canadian dollar.

Prices on Wall Street Advance Sharply
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (IHT)—The stock market showed some sharp gains today with the Dow Jones industrial average rising 1.8 points to 765.84. A secondary distribution of 1,050,000 Hewlett-Packard shares was completed, ending stabilizing transactions.

Oak Industries jumped 1 1/8 to 18 1/2. Sears, Roebuck said it will market and install National Subscription pay television service in the Los Angeles market beginning at once. National Subscription television is a partnership between

from President Carter's news conference.

Hewlett-Packard was actively traded and down 1 1/8 at 66 5/8. A secondary distribution of 1,050,000 Hewlett-Packard shares was completed, ending stabilizing transactions.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 30

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
12	Mar	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10
12	Mar	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10
12	Mar	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10
12	Mar	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10
12	Mar	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10
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All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Hydrocarbons Bank Limited

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Cayman Islands)

U.S. \$75,000,000

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1982

Guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by

Eni

Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi

(A public corporation of the Republic of Italy)

CREDIT LYONNAIS

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

BANCO DI ROMA

BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.

COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED

DRESNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY LIMITED

ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED

NOMURA EUROPE N.V.

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED

Alahbi Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.

A.E. Ames & Co. Limited

Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.

The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated

Bank Julius Baer International Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banca del Gottardo

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Banca della Svizzera Italiana

Banco Ambrosiano

Banco di Santo Spirito

Banco Urquiza Americano Americano Limited

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegner (Overseas) Limited

Bank Leu International Limited

Bank Mess & Hope NV

Banque Europeenne de Tokyo

Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Inde

Banque Internationale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Louis-Dreyfus

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg

Banque Rothschild

Banque de l'Union Europeenne

Banque Worms

Barclays Bank International Limited

H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.

Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Bergan Bank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

International Limited

Burns Fry Limited

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires

Cazenove & Co.

Centrale Rabobank

Chase Manhattan Limited

Christians Bank og Kreditkasse

Citicorp International Group

Compagnie Mongeaise de Banque

Continental Illinois Limited

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Credit Commercial de France

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit du Nord

Credito Italiano

Daiwa Europe N.V.

Richard Daus & Co.

Bankers

Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab

Den Norske Creditbank

Deutsche Girozentrale

Deutsche Kommunalbank

DG Bank

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dominion Securities Limited

Dresner Bank Lambert

Incorporated

Euramerica-Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A.

Eurocombiare S.p.A.

Europartners Bank (Nederland) N.V.

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

European Arab Bank Limited

Finacor

First Boston (Europe) Limited

First Chicago Limited

Gefina International Ltd.

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen

Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Greenshields Incorporated

Hambros Bank Limited

Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

H.F. Hutton & Co. N.V.

International Commercial Bank Limited

Interunion-Banque

Istituto Bancario Italiano S.p.A.

Italian International Bank Limited

Jardine Fleming & Company Limited

Kanzlei Oetke-Pankki

Klüber, Peabody International Limited

Kijebanov Handelsbank

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Kreditbank N.V.

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgpoise

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

Kuwait Financial Center S.A.K.

Kuwait International Finance Co. S.A.K.

"KIFCO"

Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.

F. Van Lanschot

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

Lazard Frères & Cie

Lloyds Bank International Limited

London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited

LTCS Asia Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Morgan Stanley International Limited

Nederlandsche Middelstandsbank N.V.

Nederlandsche Credietbank N.V.

New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.

The Nikko (Luxembourg) S.A.

Nippon European Bank S.A.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.

Orion Bank Limited

Pisano, Helling & Pierson N.V.

Postbank

Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft

Rothschild Bank AG

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Solomon Brothers International Limited

Scandinavian Bank Limited

Schroders & Chartered Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Slavensky Bank N.V.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Incorporated

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque

Sofias S.p.A.

Sparbankerna Bank

Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Trinkaus & Burkhart

Union Bank of Finland Ltd.

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.

United Overseas Bank Limited

Singapore

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

I. Vontobel & Co.

S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Dean Witter International

Wood Gundy Limited

Yamauchi International (Nederland) N.V.

Yamatop Securities Co. Ltd.

All these bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

CAVENHAM INTERNATIONAL B.V.

U.S. \$50,000,000

9 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Bonds due 1987

Jointly and severally guaranteed by

CAVENHAM LIMITED

and

GENERALE OCCIDENTALE

CREDIT LYONNAIS

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

CREDIT AGRICOLE (CNCA)

DAIWA EUROPE N.V.

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SOCIETE GENERALE

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.

SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Alahbi Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.

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Continued from preceding page.																			
24	3M	24.1	23.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	24.1	23.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	24.1	23.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
25	4M	25.1	24.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	25.1	24.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	25.1	24.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
26	5M	26.1	25.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	26.1	25.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	26.1	25.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
27	6M	27.1	26.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	27.1	26.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	27.1	26.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
28	7M	28.1	27.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	28.1	27.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	28.1	27.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
29	8M	29.1	28.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	29.1	28.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	29.1	28.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
30	9M	30.1	29.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	30.1	29.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	30.1	29.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
31	10M	31.1	30.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	31.1	30.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	31.1	30.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
32	11M	32.1	31.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	32.1	31.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	32.1	31.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
33	12M	33.1	32.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	33.1	32.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	33.1	32.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
34	13M	34.1	33.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	34.1	33.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	34.1	33.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
35	14M	35.1	34.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	35.1	34.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	35.1	34.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
36	15M	36.1	35.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	36.1	35.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	36.1	35.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
37	16M	37.1	36.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	37.1	36.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	37.1	36.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
38	17M	38.1	37.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	38.1	37.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	38.1	37.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
39	18M	39.1	38.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	39.1	38.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	39.1	38.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
40	19M	40.1	39.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	40.1	39.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	40.1	39.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
41	20M	41.1	40.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	41.1	40.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	41.1	40.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
42	21M	42.1	41.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	42.1	41.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	42.1	41.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
43	22M	43.1	42.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	43.1	42.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	43.1	42.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
44	23M	44.1	43.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	44.1	43.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	44.1	43.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
45	24M	45.1	44.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	45.1	44.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	45.1	44.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
46	25M	46.1	45.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	46.1	45.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	46.1	45.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
47	26M	47.1	46.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	47.1	46.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	47.1	46.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
48	27M	48.1	47.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	48.1	47.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	48.1	47.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
49	28M	49.1	48.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	49.1	48.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	49.1	48.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
50	29M	50.1	49.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	50.1	49.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	50.1	49.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
51	30M	51.1	50.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	51.1	50.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	51.1	50.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
52	31M	52.1	51.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	52.1	51.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	52.1	51.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
53	32M	53.1	52.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	53.1	52.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	53.1	52.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
54	33M	54.1	53.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	54.1	53.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	54.1	53.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
55	34M	55.1	54.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	55.1	54.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	55.1	54.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
56	35M	56.1	55.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	56.1	55.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	56.1	55.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
57	36M	57.1	56.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	57.1	56.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	57.1	56.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
58	37M	58.1	57.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	58.1	57.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	58.1	57.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
59	38M	59.1	58.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	59.1	58.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	59.1	58.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
60	39M	60.1	59.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	60.1	59.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	60.1	59.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
61	40M	61.1	60.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	61.1	60.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	61.1	60.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
62	41M	62.1	61.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	62.1	61.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	62.1	61.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
63	42M	63.1	62.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	63.1	62.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	63.1	62.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
64	43M	64.1	63.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	64.1	63.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	64.1	63.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
65	44M	65.1	64.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	65.1	64.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	65.1	64.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
66	45M	66.1	65.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	66.1	65.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	66.1	65.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
67	46M	67.1	66.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	67.1	66.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	67.1	66.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
68	47M	68.1	67.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	68.1	67.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	68.1	67.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
69	48M	69.1	68.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	69.1	68.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	69.1	68.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
70	49M	70.1	69.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	70.1	69.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	70.1	69.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
71	50M	71.1	70.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	71.1	70.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	71.1	70.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
72	51M	72.1	71.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	72.1	71.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	72.1	71.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
73	52M	73.1	72.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	73.1	72.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	73.1	72.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
74	53M	74.1	73.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	74.1	73.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	74.1	73.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
75	54M	75.1	74.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	75.1	74.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	75.1	74.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
76	55M	76.1	75.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	76.1	75.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	76.1	75.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
77	56M	77.1	76.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	77.1	76.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	77.1	76.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
78	57M	78.1	77.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	78.1	77.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	78.1	77.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
79	58M	79.1	78.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	79.1	78.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	79.1	78.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
80	59M	80.1	79.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	80.1	79.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	80.1	79.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
81	60M	81.1	80.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	81.1	80.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	81.1	80.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
82	61M	82.1	81.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	82.1	81.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	82.1	81.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
83	62M	83.1	82.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	83.1	82.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	83.1	82.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
84	63M	84.1	83.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	84.1	83.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	84.1	83.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
85	64M	85.1	84.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	85.1	84.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	85.1	84.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
86	65M	86.1	85.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	86.1	85.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	86.1	85.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
87	66M	87.1	86.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	87.1	86.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	87.1	86.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
88	67M	88.1	87.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	88.1	87.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	88.1	87.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
89	68M	89.1	88.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	89.1	88.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	89.1	88.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
90	69M	90.1	89.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	90.1	89.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	90.1	89.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
91	70M	91.1	90.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	91.1	90.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	91.1	90.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100
92	71M	92.1	91.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	92.1	91.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	100	92.1	91.8	1.0	4.1	10.0	1

